CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28791—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 11, 1892.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	27 12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	28 0
Heart Bottle	30 4
O. B.	28 0
Glentromie	27 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	15 12

O. V. G. Marked Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4279	1000	M. de Horne	15th July.
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd "
B.L.	ROHILLA	3357	700	J. E. Jephson	29th "
†*	SIAM	3033	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L.	GANGES	4307	800	T. J. Allerton	12th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4155	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th "
†	SIAM	3033	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	4072	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
B.L.	ORIENTAL	4972	1200	L. H. Moule	Saturday. 24th Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
(*) These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.
July 14th July 28th.
August 11th.
In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 21, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
25th July. 22nd August. 20th Sept.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 23, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.
ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,300	500	1st Augt.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 300	Rs. 200	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	650	22nd Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
TRIBSE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 8th, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.
SECOND SALOON.
The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY HOMES and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on 13th July, at noon, direct.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 17th July, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 14th July, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th July, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.,
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARMENIA	3595	Geo. Read	12th July.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchinson	3rd August.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	24th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 6, 1892.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLARETS! CLARETS!!

TREACHER & Co., Ld., desire to call special attention to their Clarets, of which they are the largest Importers in India. The Wines are imported direct from Bordeaux, and the Company, by reason of the immense demand for their Clarets, are able to place unusually large Orders with original producers. This consideration, and the position they hold as cash buyers, gives them a certain preference in the Wine Market, which their long experience enables them to turn to the utmost advantage, and they are consequently able to offer to their clients Clarets of a very superior order at unusually low prices:—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	12 0	6 14	13 12	7 12
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	12 0	6 14	13 12	7 12
It may be mentioned as an evidence of the popularity of our Clarets that our sale of these two brands amounts to nearly 4,000 doz. per annum, which fact alone would be sufficient proof of their merit.				
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	15 8	8 12	17 8	9 4
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	19 12	12 0	22 0	13 2
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	25 4	13 2	28 10	14 12
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and	33 0	17 8	35 2	19 12
CHATEAU MARGA[illegible]	38 8	20 4	44 0	23 0

TREACHER [illegible]
WI[illegible]
BOMBAY.

DRY[illegible]
FOR DRY[illegible]
C[illegible]
1 Quart, 2 [illegible]
Rs. 2-8. Rs.[illegible]
KEMP &[illegible]

CHAMPAGNES OF REPUTE,
STOCKED BY TREACHER & Co., Ld.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
GIESLER'S "Extra Superior Dry," same as shipped to Great Britain	Bottles	70 8	78 0
Do. do.	½ "	40 12	44 0
GIESLER'S "for India" Brand	bottles	62 12	69 4
Do. do. do.	½ "	36 4	40 12
HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole	bottles	69 4	77 0
Do. do.	½ "	39 8	44 0
POMMERY & GRENO, Extra Sec	bottles	81 8	91 8
Do. do. do.	½ "	43 0	47 12
PERRIER, JOUET'S "finest dry"	bottles	59 4	66 0
Do. do. do.	½ "	33 0	36 4
Do. "Reserve Cuvee"	bottles	68 0	76 0
Do. do. do.	½ "	38 8	43 0
ROEDERER'S "Reserve"	bottles	71 8	79 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	bottles	33 0	36 4
Do. do. do.	½ "	19 12	22 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.
TESTIMONIAL—
"SMEDLEYS,"
MATLOCK, DERBYSHIRE,
August 14th, 1891.
MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.
DEAR SIRS,—Will you be good enough to send by Parcel Post to the above address 6 Pots of your EXTRACT OF CHICKEN? I require it for use on my voyage back to Bombay.
I think you should advertise this Extract more widely. IT IS A MOST INVALUABLE ARTICLE FOR INVALIDS and TRAVELLERS, and being so solid, is convenient to carry about.
I left Bombay in very bad health, and could not take Ship's food, consequently I had to live almost entirely on your CHICKEN EXTRACT, which I brought with me. Many of my Fellow-Passengers found it most acceptable WHEN SUFFERING FROM SEA SICKNESS. A small lozenge of the EXTRACT allowed to dissolve in the mouth is not only agreeable but very SATISFYING and NOURISHING, as it can be taken this way. It is invaluable to TRAVELLERS, EITHER ADULTS OR CHILDREN.
An American Doctor here, to whom I have shown the Extract, says there is NOTHING EQUAL TO IT IN AMERICA, and there is certainly NOTHING SO GOOD OBTAINABLE IN ENGLAND.
I have kept it, after opening, for ten or twelve days without it going bad.
Yours truly,
(Signed) A. F. S.
The above Testimonial speaks for itself. We are constantly being assured by those who use it of its wonderful sustaining powers.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.
THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.
Importers of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical Instruments, Nursery, and Sick-room Requisites of every Description.
HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, LABORATORIES, SCHOOLS, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS supplied at Wholesale Rates.
Esplanade, Fort, and Victoria House, Byculla. BOMBAY AND POONA. Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.
NEW BRANCH—CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

PETER'S POPULAR PILLS.		FEVER, COLD, AND CHILL.	
BRAIN	Most powerful Invigorant and Stimulating Nervine Tonic. Used with Perfect Safety and with Unfailing Success in Restoring Lost Nerve Power, Premature Old Age, Deranged Mental and Physical Strength, Arising through whatever cause. Is a sexual Tonic, of fine quality, and may be Used by Old or Young, Without regard to Sex. Rs. 3 and Rs. 7. Of all Medicine Vendors.	PANACEA	
		AGUE	SQUIBB'S Instant Relief is guaranteed for Ague, Chill, Cold, Influenza, Malarious and Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent and Malarial FEVERS, Cold, Catarrh and Headache. Keep a bottle of it by you at home or travelling. Positively eradicates and Neutralises Poison from the system. Quick, sure, and complete. "It made me a different man." "It has been recommended in the Regiment." "A wonderful Remedy." "Aik Dum Tap Khalas"! "Its effects are Magic." Of all Chemists. Insist upon Squibb's! Squibb's Ague Specific, Re. 1 only.
		PANACEA	
		AGUE	
		PANACEA	
		AGUE	
		PANACEA	
		AGUE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY, MADRAS.

THE NOTIFICATION INVITING TENDERS on the 29th instant for erecting, &c., TWO GAS ENGINES on the Premises of this Factory, is CANCELLED.

W. P. LA TOUCHE, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.

ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY, MADRAS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2-30 P. M. on FRIDAY, the 29th July, 1892, for the SUPPLY during 1892-93 of 93,000 yards, more or less of DRILL WHITE of bona fide local manufacture.

2.—Tenders should be submitted on the Printed Forms obtainable at this Office, where a sealed sample of the White Drill required may be inspected.

3.—Each tender should be accompanied by Earnest-money in Government Treasury Receipt, equivalent to 3 Per Cent. of the value of the tender submitted. Government Securities also will be accepted as Earnest-money.

4.—Samples of Drill proposed to be supplied should also accompany each tender.

5.—Any further information required may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. P. LA TOUCHE, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Office of Supt. Army Clothing, Madras, 22nd June 1892.

"PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE."

WEAR

DR. JAEGAR'S all Wool Sanitary Under-Clothing and thereby avoid Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Cholera, &c., &c.

The Genuine Articles procurable from

ASQUITH,
LORD, AND WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 466 OF 1891.

REEBHOWANDAS LULLOOBHOY, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Dady Seth's Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

VS.

ABHECHUND DEWCURN and FOOLCHUND DEVCURN, both of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, and CANJI KHO SHAJI, a minor by his Guardian ad litem PREMJEE DEVCURN, residing at Ovalwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit on the 22nd day of September, 1891, it was ordered that the following property should be SOLD by the Sheriff of Bombay, namely, all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-eight square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old survey No. 716, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, warehouse, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality, under ward C No. 1746, and Street No. 11-13, situate on the West side of Ovalwady, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by a gully and the property of Ramchander Bulwant Oze, on or towards the East by the public passage, called the said Ovalwady, otherwise called Phoiphuiwady, on or towards the South by a gully and the property of Dwarkanathjee Maharaj, and on or towards the West by a gully and the property of Panalal Poonumchand, and which said hereditaments and premises formerly were in occupation of Dewkurn Amochand and his family and tenants.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges, or claims on the abovenamed property that they should, on or before the 25th day of July 1892, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 4th day of July, 1892.

ERNEST BARKLEY RAIKES,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 235 OF 1892.

RAGHUNATH DWARKANATH DHAIRYAVAN, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Manager of the Temple of Shri Thakurji Girdharial, at Upper Mahim, residing at Khutterally, outside the Fort.....Plaintiff.

VS.

RAGHUNATH DAMOOLJI, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Lower Mahim, Dadur, on the Hussail Road, outside the Fort aforesaid.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Members of the Pathare Prabhu Community that a Suit has been instituted between the parties abovenamed, praying that the defendant may be ordered to remove such of the buildings or portions of buildings from the oart called "Fullwady Chaiwull," situate at Lower Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, consecrated to the Temple of Shri Thakurji Girdharilal by some members of the said community as may be proved to be erected during the continuance of the defendant's tenancy, that the defendant may be ordered to remove the two houses, one of which was purchased by the defendant's father and the other by the defendant's father or the defendant himself, and standing in the said oart, within a time to be fixed by the Court or alternatively, that the defendant may be ordered to pay Rupees Sixty per annum for ground rent, or such other terms as to this Honorable Court seems fit, that the defendant may be ordered to pay the arrears of rent or compensation for occupation from 1st January, 1891, to judgment, at the rate that may be fixed, that the defendant may be ordered to pay the costs of the suit and for further relief—Dated this 7th day of July, 1892.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Prothonotary.

Messrs. BALKRISHNA & PHEROZESHAH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Shah Jagjivan Karsanji of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

KARAMCHAND KALIANJI, AMERCHAND KAHANJI, and MULCHAND MOTICHAND, the surviving Executors named in the Will according to the tenor thereof.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, LYTTLETON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 7th day of July, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 7th Day of July, 1892.

Mr. MULJEE B. BHARBHAYA,
Petitioners' Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 461 OF 1892.

BHIWAJEE VITHAL MAHAJAN, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, residing at 14, Lane, Camatecpoora, House No. 102, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

VS.

DOMINGO FRANCISCO DE MELLO, of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant, residing at Parell, near Parell Station of Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, MARRY DE MELLO, the widow of JOSEPH DE MELLO, and JOSEPH DE MELLO, infant son of the said JOSEPH DE MELLO, by his guardian *ad litem* the said MARRYDE MELLO, both of them are residing at Upper Mahim, near the Portuguese Chapel, outside the Fort of Bombay, and L. W. G. RIVETT-CARNAC, Esquire, Administrator General of Bombay, residing at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, and Administrator of the estate and effects of JOSEPH DE MELLO.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date Thirteenth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honorable High Court, on WEDNESDAY, the Tenth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, at the hour of Three O'clock, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff Bhiwajee Vithal Mahajan and of the abovenamed defendants Domingos Francisco De Mello, Marry de Mello, widow, and Joseph De Mello, infant son of Joseph De Mello, deceased and L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac, Esquire, Administrator of the estate and effects of Joseph De Mello or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, together with the building standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in the oart Kurwall on the west side of Cavel Street, near Kalbadevee Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-two square yards and fourninths of a square yard or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 2827 and 2828 and street Nos. 157 and (1) and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by a sweeper's passage, partly by the house of Sr. Vigas and partly by a passage dividing the property from the property of Mahadeo Narayan and Cassinath Narayan, on or towards the South by a passage dividing the property from the house of the late Manuel De Mello, on or towards the east by the said Cavel Street, and on or towards the West partly by vacant ground and partly by the property of Narayan Purshotum, and which said land or ground was formerly in the occupation of the defendants, and is now in the occupation of their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Thakordass, Dharanai, and Cama, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at 28, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th day of June, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

JOHN ROWLAND, late Permanent Way Inspector, Quetta.

MARIA ESPECIOZA PEREIRA e FONSECA (widow of Antonio Francisco Fonseca), late of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant.

ISAAC PARKINSON, late Manager, Jafar Ali Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., Surat.

JOHN COCHRAN ARMSTRONG, late Ghat Guard, G. I. P. Railway, Igatpuri.

GABRIEL ROBERT SHEMAIN alias SHIMMING, late an Eurasian resident of Lower Colaba, Bombay.

HENRY WALMSLEY BRAY, late Captain, S. S. "Deccan."

CATHERINE ALICE BRAY, late wife of Henry Walmsley Bray, Captain S. S. "Deccan."

DERMOT LUCIEN O'LEARY, late a Pilot in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust.

GEORGE BIRCH, late a Captain in her Majesty's 18th Hussars.

SERGT. HARTLEY, late of the 1st North Lancashire Regiment.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this Advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.
Admtr Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, 9th July, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SEMAPHORE SIGNAL POSTS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of 200 TEAKWOOD SEMAPHORE SIGNAL POSTS to be delivered at the Company's premises at Byculla.

Conditions can be learnt and specification with form of tender obtained, at the District Engineer's Office, Byculla.

Tenders must be made on the Company's Form, sealed and superscribed "Tender for Signal Posts" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 P.M. (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, after which no tender will be received.

Each tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, which will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. WENDEN,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Victoria Terminus, 9th July, 1892.

NEW OPENING OF A BRANCH BOOK DEPOT,

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JEHANGIR B. KARANI AND COMPANY, LD.,

BEG to intimate to their Customers and the Public generally that their above new BRANCH is stocked with recently imported new Books and Publications of current literature, in popular style of printing, strongly and neatly bound, the stock comprising a variety of Books too extensive to catalogue. Inspection is respectfully invited.

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Any Monogram, Crest or Motto Engraved to order. Masonic Designs in Stock, Rs. 40, 45 and 55.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN, WITHOUT PROFITS,

Showing the Annual Premium for providing Children with Rs. 1,000 on attaining 12, 14, 18 or 21 years of age.

Age next Birthday.	Premia not Returnable.				Premia (less 25 per cent. thereon) returnable if the Child die in the interim.				Age next Birthday.
	On attaining 12.	On attaining 14.	On attaining 18.	On attaining 21.	On attaining 12.	On attaining 14.	On attaining 18.	On attaining 21.	
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9	...	166 10 0	82 14 0	57 13 10	...	171 9 0	87 8 5	61 6 10	9
10	...	211 12 0	95 8 3	64 10 5	...	218 5 10	100 9 3	68 11 3	10
11	...	...	111 12 8	72 14 5	...	...	117 7 3	77 2 10	11
12	...	...	133 10 5	82 14 0	...	...	139 15 3	87 8 5	12
13	...	...	...	95 8 3	...	...	...	100 9 3	13
14	...	...	...	111 12 8	...	...	...	117 7 3	14
15	...	...	...	133 10 5	...	...	...	139 15 3	15

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The sum of Rs. 1,000 may be secured to a Child (at present aged 2 next birthday) on attaining the age of 12, 14, 18 or 21, by annual payments of Rs. 72-11-5, 56-8-10, 39-3-0 or Rs. 29-15-5, respectively, the Premia received to be forfeited if the child die in the interim; but in the event of increased annual payments of Rs. 77-1-8, 61-6-10, 42-1-3 or Rs. 33 being made, the Premia received (less 25 per cent.) will, in the case of the child's death, be refunded.

If desired, the Premia may be paid yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

No Medical Opinion is required under this Table.

The above system is entirely free from all conditions of forfeiture by non-payment of Premium, the Company absolutely guaranteeing, on the child's attaining the required age, a fixed sum in respect of every Premium paid, bearing the same proportion to the sum assured as the number of Premiums actually paid may bear to the whole number originally contracted for.

For Forms of Proposal and Prospectus, apply to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
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SWEATER, FOOTBALL, AND POLO, JERSEYS, &C.

WHITE SWEATER JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36.
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Inches	34	36	38	40.
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Inches	34	36	38	40.
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PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
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CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

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HEAD OFFICE.—MADRAS.

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NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF BEYTS, CRAIG AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has been AUTHORIZED by the SPECIAL MANAGER APPOINTED by the Court of Bankruptcy in London, to TAKE CHARGE of all the ESTATE of the above firm. All persons having any moneys, documents or effects belonging or due to the said firm, are, therefore, requested to hand over the same to the Undersigned, and are warned against parting therewith to any other person or persons whomsoever.—Dated this 6th day of July, 1892.

H. G. FIDLER, Agent,
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

WE are prepared to attend to the REALISATION of CLAIMS on the NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION, Ld. Terms on application.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
H. G. FIDLER,
Agent.
Bombay, 10th June, 1892.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.
Bombay, June 11, 1892.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. OTARD, DUPUY & Co., of Cognac, have APPOINTED US their AGENTS IN INDIA, and we are receiving from this very Old Established Cognac House a First Consignment Per S. S. "Peninsular."

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A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT KINDERGARTEN-TEACHER. Applications with copies of certificates and statement of terms to be sent to The SECRETARY, The Bombay Scottish Education Society, Marine Lines.

THOMAS H. GREIG.
Bombay, 6th July, 1892.

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SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

3 bales Turkey red twist.
1 ,, water twist.
1 ,, green cambric.
1 ,, grey shirtings.
one ,, white jaconnets.
5 ,, white ground prints.
1 ,, waterproof coats of sizes.
On account of the concerned—
108 casks cement.

Bombay 11, 1892. MENESSE & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 cottage Piano by Avail Smart.
1 mahogany square pianoforte by C. H. Schroder.
1 box of silver-mounted scent bottles, silver wine flask, gold pencil cases, &c.
By order of Khooshal Ooma and Co., and on account and at the risk of Vulliram Ramull and Tulsoomall Ramull—
17 gold rings set with rubies, pearls, and stones.
A lot of silver belts, necklaces, bracelets, brooches, breast pins, &c.
On account and at the risk of Nichaldas Rasikdas, Esq.—
No S G 555 M 1642-45—4 cases saffron.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Esmael Hajee Mahomed—
1088-175, 1801-92, 1912I-13—5 cases all wool coloured French merinos.
On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Essabhoy—
1089—3893 6694—2 cases imitation gold thread.
On account and at the risk of Essabhoy Cadurbhoy Savai—
E K S—5233 38—6 cases yellow leaf metal.
6488-89—2 cases imitation gold thread.
On account and at the risk of Gokuldas Nensey—
1154-1079—1 case trousering flannel.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong office-shigram in good order.
1 serviceable second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light and strong victoria.
1 strong built open carriage in complete order.
1 Gulf Arab horse, 14-2.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

HANDSOME PEGU PONIES FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

5 handsome young Pegu Ponies just imported.

The Ponies can be seen at the Timber Depot of Mr. Hajee Ooman Aba at Waree Bunder, opposite Prince's Dock.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Marine Street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of the late Gangjee Virjee, consisting of teak and blackwood household furniture, glassware, crockery, pictures, lamps, China and Japanese flower-vases table-ornaments, small safe, etc.

The property is on view.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. R. Parakh & Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ookerdc Khetsy, the owner of the Odeia Khetsy Mill, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Godown No. 18, in Church Gate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m.—

5 cases mill accessories, consisting of catch boxes for double scutchers, bobbin wheels for roving and slubbing, spindle wheels for roving frames, can shaft wheels for drawing, can box wheels, grinding roller forks and blocks, hinges for comb boxes, driving wheels, can chains, dirt roller wheels, warm wheels for cards, bobbin and spindle wheels for slubbing and roving, roving collars, bevel wheels centrifugal presses, steel plyers, driving can wheels, front and back roller wheels, spindle rail wheels, scutcher and shaft cone roller and other wheels, brackets, forks, steel spindles, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 14th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat Building, (where the whole kit has been removed for sale) the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, a large photographic camera, with stand and fittings, one eight stops nearly new harmonium, glass and crockery, Brussels carpets, lamp, pictures

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,035
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	453–
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	186
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	16 pr. ct.	nil
Silver Share ..	—	—	—	—	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	Rs. 1,000	200	200	10	280
Back Bay Baths	Rs. 750	60	150	7½	19–
Badhan Pile ..	500	60	50	12	4–
Bapty Brothers	5,000	100	100	12	105
Bassi Oil Mills	6,625	200	185	18	4–
Bombay Fire Insurance	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no ..
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation..	600	2,500	1,000	7o	1,100
Do. New Issue.	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,100
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	500	375	62½	67½	1,030
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	90
Bombay Flour Mill	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	631
Deccan Ice Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	915
Deccan Paper Mills	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	1–
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills..	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Geyer & Co., Ld.	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn ...	500	100	70	..	70 no...
John Roberts & Co.	5,000	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	96
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	191
Oriental Loan..	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr.ct.	80xd.
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Prince of Wales Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co ...	2,500	100	100	—	20
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,00	100	100	5 pr.ct.	2)
Do.	Prf. 1,000		100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	870
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	70
Telephone Co..	2,000	25	2	Re. 1	194

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100x
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr.c.	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	30
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300
Bombay Cotton Broul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40 10	122
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	570	200	200	16	135
Colaba	600	200	all	...	220
East India	300	1,880	1,880	...	32
English Press and Manfg ..	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,450
Fort	400	250	...	...	175
French	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	360	500	all	100	350
Hemgoli Press Co, Ld	450	500	500	50	455
Khangaum	750	400	all	50	1383
Mahmadpur Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld ...	340	450	450	32½ 69	515
Mercantile	300	500	500	...	501
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	85
Munmar M	1,125	400	400	Rs. 40	90
New Berar....	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	460
New Indian	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	610
Prince of Wales ..	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	122½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	00	500	500		400
Sassoon.....	500	500	75	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	20	503
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	135	445
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	1,200	250	250	35 75	215
Ackart	375	200	all	...	245
	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	980

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ..	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	470
Anglo-Indian..	1,345	100	100	5	87
Bellary & Arkay Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	580
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co...	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	325 no
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India..	1,000	500	500	40	1160
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	INil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1065
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	10 pr.ct.	710
Colaba Land & Mill.....	4,000	700	700	12½	625
Coorla Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	445
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	1,698	100	100	50	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	44
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	830
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	650
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	470
Gordon Mills..	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	725
Hingungha Mill.....	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs ..	1,500	500	500	25	655
Hyderabad.....	780	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		405
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1035
James Greaves	1,100	500	50	10 pr.ct.	660
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil.	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jewraz Baloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	6-5
Khanagaum Manfg. Co ..	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	495
Leopold.....	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	191
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	70
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1090
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	222
Mahaluxmee ..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500 no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1490
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	6	125
Morarji Gooculdas	1,056	1,000	1,000	70	1,775
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Matunga Mills..	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
Natraj	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	16
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,200	1,000	Rs. 20	660 x
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1240
Queen Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
Ripon Mills....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,100
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,45
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,240
Soonderdas.....	750	1,000	1,000	35	465
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	270	250	12½	297½
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,000	250	250	12½	207½
Star of India ..	1,100	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	505
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	1000	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills.	800	1,000	1,000	25	380
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700wd
Wadia Mills ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	600 nom

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	
China Leaf	
Pekin. Bar Gold old	
Do. do. new	
Australia do.	
Bombay do.	
English Sovereigns	
Do. Dracons	
Bar Silver 17 Bottereses	
Do. 17½ do.	
Carolus Dollars	
Mexican do. now	
ave-Francs	

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 9th :—Henry Bolckow (s), from Buseh ; and Peninsular (s), London. Yesterday :—Waverley (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 9th :—Altonower (s), for Karachi. Yesterday :—La Seyne (s), for Aden, &c. ; Safari (s), Zanzibar, &c. ; Pemba (s), Persian Gulf ; and Venetia (s), China, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Henry Bolckow entered the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Kilwa and s.s. Altonower left it on Saturday.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Syed Shah Mahomed, a labourer, on board the s. s. Armenia, sustained some injuries by falling into No. 4 hold last Friday. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Rama Wittu, a labourer, in the Government Dockyard, was last Friday removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a fractured shinbone, caused by a piece of iron accidentally falling on him.

A THIEF IN TROUBLE.—Crushna Bagwanta was, on Friday last, attempting to steal some lead, from the New Municipal Offices, but being accosted by one of the employés he jumped from the 3rd to the 2nd floor, and sustained internal injuries. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained, for treatment.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—A large tree, on Bellasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club, was, last Friday evening, blown down, the road was partially blocked up, but was soon cleared. Also a palm tree in a *wadi*, on Lady Jamsetji Road, fell into the street, but fortunately no damage was done.—The telephone wires at Mahim Bazaar and Sion were damaged owing to the high winds.

A VAGRANT.—Inspector Good, last Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, brought up William Harry Orr, on a charge of being a vagrant. The accused, on Saturday morning, gave himself up to the police at the Byculla Police Station, and admitted being a vagrant. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be sent to the Government Work-house.

SUSPICION PROVED TO BE TRUE.—Last Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sujana, a Hindoo woman, residing at New Nagpada, charged one Marothi Mhatarba, with stealing a silver armlet from her child's hand, valued at Rs. 10. From the statement of the complainant, it appeared, that the accused came to her place at night, on the 7th instant, and while she was sleeping with her child by her side, he stealthily took away the armlet. In the morning when she found that the armlet was missing, she informed the police about it. The accused was seen knocking about Mutton Road, and was arrested on suspicion by a police sepoy, when he admitted the guilt. The accused pleading guilty, the Magistrate sentenced him to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquiry, at the morgue, yesterday, with reference to the death of Caetano Fernandes, aged 18, a table-boy in the service of Mr. Bromley. Antonio Bastian, a cook in the service of the same master, stated the deceased was under him for the last thirteen months, and during that time, he enjoyed good health. At 11-30 p.m., last Friday, the deceased and he took supper together, and then went to bed. The next morning both of them got up as usual. After looking to his morning work, the deceased complained to him of his throat. He gave him some tea, and asked him to lay down. At 10 a.m. that day (Saturday) the deceased was unable to swallow anything. He then informed Mr. Bromley about it. Mr. Bromley gave him some port-wine, which he drank with some difficulty. He was then allowed to lie down, but as time went on the deceased grew worse. In the evening Dr. Rozario was called in, but before the doctor came, he expired. Dr. Sydney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, said that he held a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and found much inflammation of the larynx, extending down the trachea, he was of opinion that death was caused by acute laryngitis. The jury unanimously returned a verdict of death from acute laryngitis.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of June, 1892. 2 prizes of Rs. 100 each, and 15 of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month :—

		Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Special Line	Up		2	C196965
Lavender ,,	Down		1	D804517
		Rs. 10 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Green Line	Down		2	C377663
Yellow ,,	,,		,,	C371915
Brown ,,	Up		,,	C048739
Red ,,	,,		1½	C202645
,, ,,	,,		,,	C199135
Brown ,,	,,		,,	C090708
Special ,,	Down		1	I022913
,, ,,	,,		,,	H995706
,, ,,	,,		,,	H872871
Green ,,	Up		,,	F182,731
Yellow ,,	Down		,,	F049576
,, ,,	Up		,,	E847850
Special ,,	,,		½	D052366
,, ,,	,,		,,	D044787
,, ,,	Down		,,	C980593

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Captain Johnson, of the s. s. Waddalla, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of assault, preferred against him by L. M. Quiman, a gunner on board the same vessel. The complainant, in his evidence, stated that on Friday last, the Chief Officer of the vessel asked him to open the hatch and take in the cargo. He went to bring his memo, and tally books, as he could not take in the cargo without referring to them, and when he returned with them he met Captain Johnson, who questioned him as to why he had left the place. He explained to the Captain the reason why he had left his place, but he disbelieved the explanation and told the complainant that he always made some excuse or the other, and saying so he caught him (complainant) by the coat and threatened to throw him over the rails. Captain Johnson denied the assault, and stated that he asked the complainant to leave the place, but as he refused to do so, he caught hold of him, and tried to put him out. The complainant was well-paid, but he was always disobedient. The complainant called a witness, Charles Roberts, who deposed that he saw the Captain catch hold of the complainant, who, while trying to free himself from his grasp, had his clothes torn. The Magistrate regretted that the Captain forgot himself by using force against the complainant. The proper course for him was to call one of the ship's officers, and ask him to put out the complainant. The Magistrate warned and discharged the Captain.

MAURITIUS CYCLONE RELIEF FUND

THE following are further additions to the fund :—

Amount previously advised	Rs.	7,791	11 9
The Honourable Nowrojee N. Wadia, C.I.E.	,,	200	0 0
A Parsee Lady	,,	50	0 0
"I. S.," per Rev. A York Browne	,,	2	0 0
	Rs.	8,043	11 9

N. B.—"D" is informed in reply to his note of 9th instant to Messrs. Mackenzie Mackintosh, and Co. that the amount of Rs. 20 paid to be despatched by post has not reached them.

THE *Figaro* of June 21 published an account of an interview between Count Herbert Bismarck and its Vienna correspondent. The Count is reported to have declared that his father considered his cool reception by the official world at Vienna perfectly justified by political reasons. The Prince, he said, felt in no wise hurt by this, and only asked to be left in peace. Count Bismarck further stated, says the correspondent, that his father was in no sense an enemy of France, and declared that he had even entertained the idea of a Franco-German Alliance. He had offered to M. de Freycinet to place all his influence in Germany at the disposal of French interests in Egypt against Great Britain. But M. de Freycinet has declined this proposal.

SHERRY has had its day. The British Consul in Cadiz reports that the trade in this once flourishing article of export of British consumption is now in a rather bad way. It is thought, moreover, that Madeira is likely to share the same fate, the taste for strong wines being greatly on the decrease. The Spanish Government has just appointed a Commission to endeavour to check the adulteration of Spanish wines, but it is stated that such powerful influence is being exerted on Senor Canovas that the Commission will probably be dissolved or its powers so restricted as to be useless.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of the 5th instant :—

Resumed consideration of correspondence as to the proposal to remove the cattle trough from the Dharsey Nanjee fountain to a site on the Carnac riding road and to make certain alterations in the fountain required by the Municipality. Read minute by the chairman, dated 14th June. He states that the Municipality have accepted the proposals as to altering the fountain and are willing to supply it and also the cattle trough with water free of charge, but would prefer the trough to be placed in the middle of the dead space, a triangular plot of ground north of Argyll road, rather than at the side of the Carnac riding road, as proposed by the Trustees' Engineer, and adds that the expenditure involved in these alterations is estimated as follows :—Alteration to fountain Rs. 136-6 ; removal of cattle trough Rs. 391 ; Rs. 527-6 which exceeds the balance of Rs. 380 of the original donation, still available, by Rs. 147-6, and he is of opinion that the Trustees might agree to pay the difference. Read minutes of members of the Land Committee.

Resolution.—The expenditure of Rs. 527 is sanctioned, to be met as proposed, subject to the consent of the representatives of the original donor and to the Municipal Commissioner formally agreeing to supply water to the trough as well as to the fountain, free of charge. The site for the water trough proposed by the Municipal Commissioner is agreed to.

Resumed consideration of a memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, No. 139, dated 18th April, forwarding for report a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, suggesting that when altering the Bombay Port Trust Act so as to empower the Trust to maintain water boats and fire engines provision be made for the withdrawal of such powers from the Trust on the Municipal Commissioner giving six months' notice that the Municipality will undertake these duties. Submitted memo. by the Secretary. Read minutes of Trustees.

Resolution.—Government to be addressed in the terms of the Secretary's memo. dated 21st June last.

Resumed consideration of letter from the Secretary, Cotton Trade Association, dated 6th June, forwarding a plan showing the site which the Association require for the erection of a Cotton Exchange on Apollo Reclamation, and stating that this plot was offered to the Association by the Trustees at an average rate which worked out about Re. 1 per square yard per annum on a 20 years' lease, but looking to the purpose for which the land is required his directors submit that they have a fair claim to more reasonable terms, and assuming the present value of the land at Rs. 10 square yard, they offer 8 annas a square yard per annum which they consider a full and reasonable rental. Submitted that minutes of members of Land Committee. They point out that the Trustees offered the site on lease at the usual rates of rent for land so situated which average Rs. 1-65 per square yard per annum for first 10 years and Rs. 1-413 for the second 10 years, and that the calculation is wrong in stating the average at about Re. 1 per square yard, and that the present offer is therefore considerably less than half the rate at which the Trustees expressed themselves willing to let the land 18 months ago and that there seems to be no reason for letting the land for the purpose proposed at less than it now realizes for cotton storage, viz., Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum. Read minutes of Trustees who are not on the Land Committee to whom the papers were circulated under Trustees' Resolution No. 249, dated 28th June.

Resolution.—The Directors of the Cotton Trade Association should be informed that the consideration of their application is postponed for the present, but they can apply again when the present difficulty which, it is understood exists in the trade, is settled, the Trustees being unable to consider any application for a concession except for the benefit of the whole trade.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table.

Letter from the Acting Engineer, No 1264, dated 30th June, reporting that the passage leading from the Apollo Bunder along the east side of the Customs Chowkey to the Yacht Club wicket gate was closed up by erecting hurdles from 7 a.m. on the 22nd till 8 a.m. on 23rd June last.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 1st July 1892.	For week ending 1st July. 1891.
Vessels piloted into harbour..	26	21
,, out of ,,	24	54
,, transported	10	16
,, attended to	1	4

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	11	8
,, left	12	14
,, remaining in dock	14	11

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	7	11
,, left.....	8	12
,, remaining in dock	8	11

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	For week ending 2nd July 1892. Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
M R s. s. Ibo	1,533	3 days.

PRESENTATION TO A COMMISSARIAT OFFICER.

A SANAD, conferring the title of Rao Sahib, was presented by Major G. Radcliffe, Commissariat Store-keeper General, to Mr. Mungesh Kalian Shastri, of the Commissariat Department, in presence of all the Commissariat establishment and others, on Saturday. The gallant Major, in presenting the sanad, said : "Mr. Mungesh Kalian Shastri,—I am directed by the Commissary-General to present you with a copy of a Government Resolution, and a sanad conferring on you the honourable title of Rao Sahib. The sanad is signed by his Excellency Lord Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, the representative of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and is presented to you as a reward for your past good services, and I trust in the future they will, as in the past, be such as to prove that this distinction has been rightly bestowed, and that juniors and others who have not received such distinctions, may see in this an incentive to emulate your good services, and be similarly rewarded. I have much pleasure in presenting this sanad to you. I hope you may live long to enjoy the distinction."

The Rao Sahib, in replying, said : "Major Radcliffe and Gentlemen,—I am deeply grateful for the honour which has this day been conferred on me, the more so as the means of conveying the same has been at the hands of an officer who has himself been on field-service, and who, if I am not mistaken, has presided over a similar function before. I have, indeed, been fortunate in meeting with the approbation of the officers under whom I have had the honour to serve, and I trust, the Commissariat Store-keeper General will convey my most grateful and respectful thanks to the Commissary-General of the Bombay Presidency, through whose instrumentality I have been the recipient of the honour which has now been conferred on me."

After the usual distribution of garlands, flowers, and *pan-supari* the party dispersed.

AN IMPERIAL CHARITABLE FUND.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Mandsaur, says :—A monster meeting of more than 10,000 men, consisting of the leading bankers, jahagirdars, and officers, &c., was held here, on Tuesday, to consider what steps to take to assist poor and needy men and animals, who suffer from poverty, famine, fire, cyclone, flood, pestilence, &c. It was resolved to start a fund under the name and style of "Anant Imperial Charitable Fund," to assist all needy and helpless creatures in India and abroad regardless of creed, nationality, &c. A subscription list was immediately opened, and more than Rs. 34,000 were subscribed on the spot. Further subscriptions are expected. They have requested the manager of the Agra Bank to accept the treasurership, and Messrs. Plowden, the Resident at Hyderabad, K. J. Crosthwaite, Agent to the G.-G., Central India, G. H. Trevor, Agent to the G.-G., Rajputana, as well as two native Rajas, and two native officers to become the directors of the said fund. Kudalprabhu Anantrowjee Narayanrao, a wealthy banker and zemindar, has consented to act as general manager of the fund. As Bhusawal is central and in railway communication with all India, a suitable place not far from the railway line and the river Taptee will be selected there for the head office as asylum, cattle-breeding farm, pinjarapole, &c.

ACCORDING to *Truth*, the Queen's trip to Grasse last year cost her £10,000, while this year the journeys to Hyeres and Dramstadt are set down as costing nearly £15,000—the largest sum that has so far been expended on one of these trips, except in 1888, when the Queen went to Florence and then visited Berlin on her way home.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR :—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original color, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING was held at Bareilly on Wednesday evening, to form a branch of the Indian Currency Association. There was a good attendance. Mr. Alan Cadell, the Commissioner, being voted to the chair. He said that as the subject which the meeting was assembled to consider had been lately so much discussed, he need not say much ; least of all need he repeat the melancholy history of the depreciated rupee, which began in 1873 with the adoption of a gold currency by Germany and had gone on, after longer or shorter pauses at different stages, and notwithstanding a sudden recovery in 1890, down to the present time, when it had reached its lowest level. During this period of "depreciation, England, secure in its gold currency, did nothing to help, but the United States made several efforts with a view to the maintenance of the value of silver, and it was hard to say what would have been the fate of the rupee but for the Bland Act of 1878, and the Silver Act of 1890, in accordance with which large quantities of silver were bought and stored in the Treasury of the United States. The speaker, continuing, said that public opinion in England was gradually veering round to the idea of bimetallism; At first this idea was scouted, but at the Royal Commission of 1888 the historical fact that stability in the price of silver for the first 72 years of the century was due, in chief measure at least, to the free coinage of gold and silver at a fixed ratio by the principal continental nations was unanimously admitted. That public opinion was being roused was also clearly shown from the influential and representative deputation which recently waited upon Lord Salisbury, Messrs. Goschen and Balfour. The obligations of Government had increased, owing to the depreciation of silver, by about 50 per cent. and that burden had been passed on to its subjects in the form not only of increased taxation but also of impaired administration caused by want of money. Individual hardships had become so great that even the unsympathetic monometallist press at home had begun to devise remedies, which unfortunately would only reach some, not all, who most required relief, and would cause increased expenditure to a Government already hard pressed for money. In conclusion, Mr. Cadell remarked that it was the object of the Indian Currency Association to bring public opinion in India to bear upon the action of England at the International Conference about to be held. The Association did not ask for a gold currency or a gold standard, but it did ask that if England failed to come to an international agreement with the United States and France, the Government of India might be allowed a free hand to apply a remedy for the evil which crippled the Government and generally injured all the people in India, and might be fraught with still further ruin and disaster in the future.

Major Bence proposed, and Major Clibborn seconded, the first resolution : That a branch of the Association be formed at Bareilly.

The next resolution was proposed by Colonel Stead, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Scott: That the following gentlemen form a committee : Mr. Kirkman, of Messrs. Ford and Macdonald's, Colonel Cochran, Mr. Cadell, Mr. Hickie, Government Examiner, and Mr. Stuart, Traffic Superintendent, Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway, Major Clibborn, Dr. Anderson, the Rev. Mr. Scott, Mr. Campbell, Officiating Collector and Magistrate, Mr. Joseph, Executive Engineer, and Mr. Preonath Banerjee.

The last-named proposed, and Dr. Anderson seconded : That the petition now framed be forwarded to Parliament, with the signatures of the public attached.

Amongst other speakers on behalf of the movement were Colonel Stead, Major Bruce, the Rev. Mr. Scott and Mr. Preonath Banerjee. A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the meeting to a close.—*Pioneer.*

AFFAIRS ON THE FRONTIER.

As alarmist views seem to prevail in some quarters as to the position of affairs on the Afghan frontier, writes the *Pioneer*, it may be as well to set forth the facts of the situation. It has been made apparent during the last few months that the Amir of Kabul has adopted a policy of asserting his influence over the tribes which border our north-western frontier. The Bajaur affair has attracted most attention. The action of the Government of India in connection therewith was to warn the Amir that Bajaur was without the sphere of his influence, and that he had no right to interfere with Umra Khan of Jhandoul. This was early in May. His Highness's reply to this admonition was that no orders had ever been issued for an advance into Bajaur. This, as we remarked at the time, was satisfactory in a measure. The continued presence of Afghan troops at Asmar was, however, provocative of hostilities. About the middle of last month a collision took place between General Gholam Hyder and the Mahmunds, consequent on the former trying to facilitate communication with Jellalabad by occupying the roads through the Mahmund country. The Afghans were eventually beaten back owing to the appearance of Umra Khan's levies on the scene. There was then a lull in hostilities, Gholam Hyder finding his communications threatened and no reinforcements forthcoming.

Upon the news of this collision reaching India, the Government had again to address themselves to the consideration of the Bajaur question. In order to prevent further fighting, they adopted a line of policy which deserves a word of explanation. Firstly, they warned the Amir that if his troops, or the tribesmen acting as their allies, occasioned any further collision, he would be called upon to evacuate Asmar itself. Secondly, Umra Khan was told to withdraw his forces so as to minimise the risk of collision ; and, thirdly, the Mehtar of Chitral, who had assembled a number of men at Kala Darosh, with the intention of assisting the ex-Khan of Dir to regain possession of his petty State, was ordered to refrain from any forward movement. This arrangement left the Amir in possession of Asmar, which he himself in the past had spoken of as part of Bajaur. Since then the only news received is that Gholam Hyder has been forced to retire from Asmar : but this lacks confirmation. He may possibly have voluntarily retired, as his line of communications was in danger, and the Amir, with the Hazara rebellion to be suppressed, could not reinforce him, and thus enable him to remain at Asmar.

These events created an impression that war was imminent with Afghanistan. It should be remarked, however, that in the second letter to the Amir he was told that pending a settlement of his frontier in Bajaur, and on other points along his eastern border, he must abstain from any further advance. This question of frontier delimitation the Viceroy had repeatedly offered to discuss with him, in person, but without avail. It related not merely to Bajaur but to Waziristan, the Kurram Valley, and the country further to the south. Reviewing the position as it stands, there seems no reason to doubt that matters will be arranged satisfactorily in the end. So far as the Government of India are aware, there is no probability of war with Afghanistan. The present internal state of that country where a formidable rising among the Hazaras has to be dealt with, cannot fail to have a direct effect upon the Amir's policy on his eastern frontier.

VIOLENT CRIME IN BURMA.

THE report on violent crime for the first quarter of 1892, shows an increase of 52 crimes in the province, over the corresponding quarter of 1891. The increase was contributed almost altogether by Lower Burma, and the reasons of it are difficult to determine. The high price of food, and the unusually large immigration from Upper Burma, probably are the main causes. The report says that the police in the Arracan division are in an unsatisfactory state. Violent crime is also abnormally high in the Irrawady division, where the enforcement of the Village Act is recommended. It is observed that most of the crimes in the Mandalay district were committed by Shans from the neighbouring states, and the Shan officials rendered no assistance in the pursuit of criminals. The Thibaw Tsawbwa is to be specially addressed on the subject. The state of the Ruby Mines is unsatisfactory. There has been an entire failure in detection, and on occasions when the police came in contact with dacoit gangs but little execution was done. There has been no violent crime during the quarter in Yew, Meiktila, and Pyinmana ; and there are large decreases in Myingyan and Yamethin. The report says that the new patrol system will produce good results.

THE following wills have been proved :—Mr. N. Buckley, D.L., J.P., M.P., £455,357 (gross) ; Mr. E. M. Bainbridge, £392,000 ; Mr. H. J. R. Pease, J.P., D.L., £207,136 ; Mr. W. Dent, £151,000 ; Mr. H. Gaskell, £56,000 ; Mrs. C. C. Philips, £42,000 ; Mr. P. Gadhom, £39,000 ; Mr. E. Banner, J.P., £36,000 ; Mrs. F. Brown, £34,000 ; Mrs. A. Smith, £33,000 ; Mr. J. Cory, £26,000 ; Mrs. R. G. Romilly, £25,000 ; Sir G. E. Paget., M.D., £18,765 ; Sir. F. B. Morley, K.C.B., £9,349 ; Mr. J. H. Stack, £3,686 ; the fourth Earl of Leitrim, £130, 694 (including £17,529 in Ireland and £5,139 in Scotland) ; the eighth Earl of Denbigh, £94,890 ; Baron Bramwell, £60,953 ; Lady Egidia Rawdon Hastings, £5,155.

AN AMERICAN DANCE.

THE "Bombay Guardian" of Saturday reproduces the following from an American religious paper.

The New York Christian Advocate reports the following finale to a great Epworth League demonstration in connection with the recent Omaha General Conference of the M. E. Church. Billy Bray would have enjoyed the occasion :—

The audience sung the doxology and the benediction was pronounced.

But that did not end the meeting. A great many lingered in the hall, and were well repaid for so doing. Brother Matth

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 9.

BAR SILVER in London recovered yesterday the 1-16d, which it lost on Thursday, and was again quoted at 39 13-16d. per oz.; Silver Securities, however, being unchanged; while in New York the metal was half a cent higher, at 87½ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·88¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 410,000 ounces of Silver at 87·47 to 87·60 cents per oz. A further advance of ½ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London at 96⅜; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged at 107½. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was put up ⅛ to 1¼ per cent. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £210,000 in Silver to Bombay, and £70,000 in the same metal to Calcutta. Braziers' Copper lost Thursday's advance; being again quoted at £53 10s. per ton. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 98¾; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·17½.

Bar Silver has shown no further change to-day; and all the Stock Exchange quotations usually wired are unaltered. Silver in New York has further advanced ⅛ cent to 87⅝ cents, with Exchange unaltered.

The Wheat Market was quiet, with No. 1 Soft White still quoted at 6s. 7d. per cental on the spot in Liverpool, Ex-Quay; but with White Delhi ¼d. lower, at 6s. 3½d. Ex-Quay. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,200,000 quarters, showing a decrease of 220,000 quarters since the previous weekly estimate. Linseed was easier, 39s. 3d. per quarter, Ex-Quay, being quoted for Bombay Seed, to arrive.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having reached only 7,000 bales without any East Indians. The price of Spot Mid-Americans remained at 3 15-16d.; and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value, except in the case of Tinnevellys and Coconadas, which were 1-16d. per lb. lower. American Arrivals were 5-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 53-64d. for July and July-August deliveries, and 3 63-64d. for November-December. The day's Imports were 9,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was flat; and Reuter's quotations show a decline of 1½d. in 7lbs., 8½lbs., 45in. 9lbs., and 54in. 11lbs. Grey Shirtings; and of ¼d. in 39in. Jaconets, 45in Mulls, and 3lbs. and 5½lbs. Madopollams; 40s. Mule Twist being ¼d. per lb. lower.

There has been no further change in prices in Liverpool to-day. The Market closed steady this afternoon; Surats and Arrivals quiet; the sales having aggregated 5,000 bales, without any Surats. The day's Imports are 1,000 bales.

The usual telegram from Liverpool with Cotton statistics not having come to hand, we are unable to give our customary weekly review of the position of that staple; and our figures given below are, from the same cause, imperfect.

In New York, 7 5-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands yesterday; September Futures were 9 points higher, at 7·15 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 2,000 bales; making the week's total 1,100 bales more than in the corresponding week last year, and ten times as much as in 1890; the total excess this season now standing at 139,000 bales and 1,255,000 bales, compared with last season, and the one before, respectively.

To-day the spot price has advanced 1-16 cent. to 7⅛ cents, while September Futures are 8 points higher, at 7·23 cents. The Receipts at the U S. Ports are 3,000 bales, against 900 bales in the corresponding week last year, and 200 bales the year before. The quantity in sight yesterday was 8,930,000 bales, compared with 8,920,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	10,000	9,000	1,000
,, exports to U. Kingdom ..	16,000	15,000	6,000
,, ,, Continent	4,000	8,000	...
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	6 997,000	6,838,000	5,742,000
,, exports to U. K. do. ..	3,221,000	3,238,000	2,755,000
,, ,, to Continent do. ...	2,477,000	2,421,000	2,022,000
,, Stock in the Ports	510,000	262,000	105,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 8th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	2,247,500	1,552,370
,, ,, Surats	403,610	575,190
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—		
Stock in Liverpool	1,109,470	832,650
,, London	17,000	15,000
American afloat	29,000	12,000
East Indian ,, ...	18,000	45,000
Total ...	1,173,470	904,650
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 15-16d.	4 9-16d.	6½d.
,, Good Dhollera	3 7-16d.	3¾d.	4¾d.
Difference	½d.	15-16d.	1 7-8d.

Our local cotton market has been very quiet to-day, with still nothing doing for export; while the Mills have only taken 550 bales in oil, consisting of 250 Kuri Ginned, at Rs. 178½; 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 172; and 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 178, per candy. Prices are quoted as before.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day for a Hindu holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,190 bales.
Wheat	5,259 cwts.
Linseed	3,658 ,,
Rapeseed	7,202 ,,
Poppyseed	1,146 ,,
Groundnuts	641 ,,
Castorseed	3,689 ,,
Rice	1,915 ,,

Freights are very quiet. There is still very little demand from shippers; but steamers which have been berthed have all nearly filled up, and others are not willing to engage except at higher rates.

EXCHANGE opened slightly firmer at 1s. 3 9-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 5-16d. for Demand, and with 1s. 3 7-16 to 15-32d. named for three months' sight Credits; but we have not heard of any transactions being reported either way, and the market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 9-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 11-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 3 7-16d.	,,
Francs do.	1·62½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm in tone, and rates for Fours have advanced materially, the cash price having attained 106¾; while, for Account, 106¼ has been named for the next settlement, and 106½ nominal, for August; but not much actual business has been reported.

SHARES.—There has been a little doing in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip to-day; and in the former we note an advance of Rs. 10 in Central India and of Rs. 5 in Lukmidas, and Manockji Petit; and a decline of Rs. 15 in Colaba Land and Mill; of Rs. 5 in Empress; and of Rs. 2½ in David; and in Presses an advance of Rs. 5 in Munmar, and of Rs. 2½ in New Indian, at our revised quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are now quoted at Rs. 1,035.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7-16
The Manchester Market has been flat.	
7lbs. Shirtings	4¼
8¼lbs. ,,	5-3
40s. Mule Twist	0-6⅞
2¾ per cent. Consols	96⅝
3 per cent. Rentes	98½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅜
4½ per cent. ,,	67⅜
Bar Silver	39 13-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	40,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	1,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	37,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	7,000	,,
,, ,, Stock of Cotton	1,576,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	50,000	,,
,, ,, Stock of Cotton in London	10,000	,,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

KARACHI.

DEATH.

KOTHARI—At Karachi, Bai Jarbai, mother of Mr. Jehangir Hormasji Kothari, and widow of Hormasji Sorabji Kothari, aged 38 years.

TUTICORIN.

BIRTH.

ROCHE VICTORIA—July 4, at "Victoria Lodge," Tuticorin, the wife of G. C. Roche Victoria (of Tuticorin and Colombo), of a son.

CUTCH BHUJ.

DEATH.

SYKES—July 4, at Cutch Bhuj, of malarious fever, Clement Harold, the beloved son of C. M. and Mrs. Sykes, aged 3 years, 1 month, and 23 days.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

MAINWARING—May 23, at Bangalore, the wife of C V Mainwaring, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.
THOMSON—June 14, at Tulse-hill, the wife of Capt W D Thomson, 1st Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LE MAISTRE—NASH—June 9, at Old Somerby, Grantham, G Harry, P W D, India, son of Rev G J le Maistre, Komptown, Brighton, to Mabel Harriet, daughter of Rev W Nash, Rector of Old Somerby.
MUSPRATT-WILLIAMS—KENNEDY—June 14, at St John's, Blackheath, Capt C A. Muspratt-Williams, R A, son of Major-Gen Muspratt-Williams, of Cheltenham, to Ethel, daughter of Rear-Admiral A J Kennedy, The Gorse, Blackheath.
SANDFORD—WESTMACOTT—June 18, at Holy Trinity Church, Chester, D Sandford, Indian S C, son of Col R M Sandford, R E, to Dorothy Edith, daughter of the late Col G R Westmacott, 2nd Hyderabad Cavalry.

DEATHS.

CAMABELL—June 17, at Weymouth, C G Campbell, of Rodwell Cottage, son of J Campbell, of Bombay, 23.
COARD—June 16, at Virginia Water, C W Coard, late of the Survey of India, Calcutta, son of late C W Coard, of London, and Whitby, Yorks, 51.
FYTCHE—June 16, at Bournemouth, Gen A Fytche, C S I, late Chief Commr of British Burma.
GRIESBACH—June 17, at Ventnor, I W, Emma, the wife of C L Griesbach, Geological survey of India, C I E.
MAINWARING—May 25, at Bangalore, Frances Eleanor, wife of C V Mainwaring, Madras S C, and daughter of T D Bisdee, of Forest Hill.
OGILVIE—June 21, at Southsea, Col P Ogilvie, late 10th Madras N I, 80.
POND—June 21, at Staines, Lieut-Gen Alexander Pond, Bengal Staff Corps, 71.
TEALE—May 6, at Adelaide, South Australia, F G Teale, late Government of India Telegraph Department and Lieut-Col, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1892.

UP to Saturday, the sixth day of the polling, the Ministerialists had gained twenty seats, of which thirteen are Conservative and seven Liberal Unionist, and the Liberals forty-eight. This gives a net gain to the latter of twenty-eight, counting fifty-six on a division. The Saturday's polling gave the Conservatives a gain of two seats, three to Unionists, and to the Liberals fourteen—the largest increment yet obtained in one day. Four hundred and three members of the new House have now been returned, of which two hundred and seventeen are Unionists and one hundred and eighty-nine Liberals—including Anti-Parnellites and Parnellites. This gives the Unionists a majority of thirty-one. But if the seats lost be deducted from those held by the Unionists in the late Parliament, their majority will be reduced to twelve. It must seem hoping against hope to suppose that the continuous balance of seats lost which has marked every successive day's polling for the last week will be shifted in the few days now remaining to complete the Elections. The presumption is that the process will continue and the Ministerial majority reduced by Wednesday to the vanishing point. If it be unlikely that the three days' polling in the counties yet to come will restore a fair working majority to the Government, there is as little reason to expect that the Liberals will in that narrow interval add another score to the twenty-eight seats they have already captured. A gain of six would place them on an equality with the Ministerialists; another fifteen would be required to give them even the semblance of a working majority. Barring the unexpected and the incalculable the three days' county elections yet to be held will leave both parties in equilibrium—a very unstable equilibrium. Seventy-two hours may bring us back, as near as may be, to the condition of things which confounded the predictions of all the augurs in 1885, and left the Salisbury government still in office with a majority of three, depending on the continued support of the allies with which the battle of the elections had been fought—and neither won nor lost—while the foiled and disappointed Liberals in a minority of three contained in their own ranks the seeds of disruption. The decision taken by the Government on that occasion was to ride for a fall.

THE mail which has just arrived brings news of the din of preparations for the Elections now in progress. The Liberals were furiously denouncing the Government for arranging the date of the Dissolution so that the polling could not be held upon a Saturday, which is the most convenient one for the working-man voter. The Government business had been pushed on in the House of Commons so as to enable the Dissolution to take place on a date which would make Saturday the first polling day. The House of Lords, however, took their time, the Government declined to interfere with their Lordships, and the Dissolution took place on the 28th, which made Monday the earliest polling day. "The attempt to thrust the House of Lords between the electors and the date of polling" was turned to account to rouse the resentment of the working-man, and Mr. Balfour's unfortunate supplementary plea that it was desirable not to have the polling on a Saturday, because it would give rise to a great deal of drunkenness, was utilised for the same end, Sir William Harcourt denouncing it as an insult to the constituencies. It was predicted that the "gerrymandering," the "hocus pocus," the "finessing" of the Government, coupled with the "insult" would put the democracy on its mettle, and make the voters go to the poll on any day of the week and at any sacrifice. Whether we shall be asked to see the fulfilment of this prediction in the unexpected results of so many contests, especially in the metropolis, it is too soon as yet to learn. It was sufficiently obvious that social questions, coming directly home to the working-man and the small shopkeeper, have the chief interest for the new constituencies, and questions of high policy very little. Nothing like the unanimity and enthusiasm evoked by the London Programme in the London County Councils last March was observable as the day for the dissolution of Parliament drew near. Mr. Gladstone's Manifesto fell very flat. The Ulster demonstration, large and imposing as it admittedly was, failed to make the impression on the Nonconformist wing of the Liberal party in Great Britain, which was its chief purpose. The effect of the demonstration was somewhat discounted by the too candid avowal of the *Times*—emphasising on this point the complaints of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. T. W. Russell—that Ulster had been apathetic and slow to move—that "Ulster has emphatically spoken, and it has been forced to speak, and it now realises that it should have done so before." There was no attempt to make Ulster "speak" in London, except in Central Finsbury.

In the Metropolitan constituencies, which have since changed hands, the fighting had already begun. Mr. Ritchie, the sitting member for the St. George's Division of the Tower Hamlets, addressed a meeting of the electors on June 22. When he spoke of the foreign policy of the Government, and claimed for Lord Salisbury that he had given the country six years of peace, the meeting refused to listen to him, and there was considerable uproar. On the following evening, Lord Rosebery, in addressing a meeting in Whitechapel in support of Mr. J. W. Benn—since returned—expressed his regret that there had been disorder at Mr. Ritchie's meeting, and told the electors to give the President of the Board of Trade a fair hearing, for though he was an illustrious man, who had done good work many ways, he would never be able to persuade them to return him again to Parliament. Even Lord Rosebery, when he began to speak about foreign policy, was subjected to some interruption, but when he had explained that he desired to speak on what Mr. Ritchie was prepared to say when his audience declined to hear him, the Foreign Secretary *in posse* was permitted to make an important statement: "If the Liberal Government comes into power, and our relations are as good as they are asserted to be with all foreign countries, including France, with respect to which there appears to be some secret doubt, I cannot doubt Mr. Gladstone, or Mr. Gladstone's Foreign Secretary, whoever he may be, will continue Lord Salisbury's foreign policy, as far as we at present know it. If the present foreign policy be what it is supposed to be, there is no reason for foreign Powers fearing that the next Government will change it." Lord Rosebery made great fun of a telegram in the *Times* of the previous day, which announced that the Straits Settlement had unanimously come to the conclusion that Lord Salisbury must be maintained in office. The *Times*, in a leading article of the same day, had gone even further in the same direction, affirming that the defeat of the Government in the Elections would shatter the belief in English faith from Paris and St. Petersburgh to the Great Lakes and Cabul, and even in vast regions in Africa and in Asia where our flag has never been seen. For distant and disturbing ideas of this kind the working man-voter has no ear. Mr. Ritchie claimed the sympathy and the continued support of his East End constituency on the ground that he was the parent of the County Council, and as such was not inclined to thwart its policy, seeing that its creation had given him more pride than any act of his official life. Lord Rosebery turned his parental solicitude into ridicule, and gave a formidable list of proposals to accord the London County Council the rights and powers possessed by all the Municipalities in the Kingdom, to all of which Mr. Ritchie "had given the stoutest opposition. One began to feel," said the late Chairman of the L. C. C., "that when one has a parent of that kind one would almost sooner be an orphan"—an observation which brought down the house, as did also the suggestion that if the calamity should befall Mr. Ritchie of not being re-elected to Parliament, he should stand as a candidate for the County Council, and see its working from the inside. The immense and incalculable force which the new elements now emerging into public view will eventually be able to exert in the Metropolis may be judged from the calculations referred to by Lord Rosebery on that occasion; according to the lowest estimates the population of London, now at 5,600,000, will be ten millions fifty years hence, and other calculations put it at seventeen millions and a-half. From these stupendous figures his lordship drew the deduction that London questions cannot be kept out of the field of Imperial politics until London obtains the right to solve them for itself.

The other meetings in London, of which there were many, were not addressed by politicians of Cabinet rank, and are barely alluded to in the London newspapers. In Central Hackney, Sir Andrew Scoble and his Conservative opponent, Mr. Massey-Mainwaring, addressed a meeting of Conservatives, in the Town Hall, in the midst of a good deal of tumult. Sir Andrew acknowledged the patriotism of Mr. Mainwaring in resigning his claims to the seat, while the latter, on his part, promised to do all that he could to secure Sir Andrew Scoble's return to Parliament. It was obvious that the arrangement did not give unalloyed satisfaction to some sections of the Conservatives, a feeling of soreness being manifest. However, since Sir Andrew Scoble succeeded in defeating the Liberal candidate, Mr. Fyfe Stewart, the division in the Conservative ranks doubtless was healed on the day of the poll. In Central Finsbury, both sections of the Liberal Party united to work strenuously for Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and a thorough canvas of the Division was made on his behalf. Captain F. T. Penton, the sitting member, opened his campaign at a public meeting, in which the Rev. Dr. Kane, Grand Master of the Orangemen of Belfast, spoke in favour of a resolution of confidence in the sitting member, which was carried by acclamation. Captain Penton said that the forthcoming General Elections must be fought on the Irish question, which is stopping industrial legislation required by the people. In South Islington, the Conservatives were working with the greatest zeal for Sir Albert Rollit. It was expected that a second Conservative candidate, Mr. G. S. Elliott, who represents the division in the London County Council, would come forward, and the issue of his address was hourly expected. Had this diversion been made, probably Mr. William Digby would have fulfilled the sanguine expectations of his Liberal friends, who were confident of his success, and worked hard to secure it. The working-class organisations pledged him their support, and as the number of the working-class voters had been augmented by the building of tenement houses, while the richer class of voters have been gradually migrating, the odds did not seem to be altogether in Sir A. Rollit's favour. He had obtained a majority of five hundred in 1886, but six months before that a Liberal candidate had been returned with five hundred to the good. Sir Albert is a capable speaker, and adapted himself to the circumstances, championing Women's Suffrage, the abolition of Aldermen on the London County Councils, and Registration Reform. Mr. Digby, on his side, put forward a programme, which was open to the objection of being too comprehensive. He showed his disinterestedness in putting Indian questions, very much in front, for British working-men care as little to hear speeches on Indian subjects as do members of Parliament. Mr. H. M. Stanley, coming forward at the eleventh hour to take the place of General Sir Charles Fraser as candidate, committed a somewhat similar error, which is surprising as the *Times* vouched for him as a man of great shrewdness and knowledge of the world. Sir Charles Fraser, the sitting member, had become impossible through his opposition to the prolongation of the South London tramways over Westminster Bridge and along the Embankment to Charing Cross, an extension which would have been a boon to workingmen and clerks going to and from their work. Mr. Stanley, in the course of an address, the issue of which was delayed until the day before the mail left, surveyed British politics from the distant standpoint of the Mountains of the Moon. Expressing his sympathy with what the present Government has done for the bettering of the lot of the people, and promising that to all such measures he would give the best thought he could command, he went on to tell the electors of North Lambeth that the "destiny of the English working-classes depends in the last resort on enterprises of a larger scope. In the Highlands of Africa, which I have traversed with wonder and admiration—those lands which Lord Salisbury's firm and skilful diplomacy has secured for England; those lands to which the Mombassa railway will be the first practicable road—there is room and to spare for twenty millions of happy and prosperous people. There is no need for the poorest among us to covet his neighbour's wealth while nature still offers such inexhaustible boons"—in Central Africa. To speak of the Mombassa railway to London working-men who want the tramway to Charing Cross, is not practical politics.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda had been in great request for social functions during the week before the last mail left, and his Highness, we hear, is finding the demands of a London season rather fatiguing, it was understood that it was his intention as soon as he has paid his respects to Her Majesty to escape from the too pressing attentions of those who are desirous of doing him honour by a flight to the Continent. His medical advisers recommend that he should spend the rest of the summer in Switzerland, but his Highness will probably revisit England before returning to India.

ANOTHER Indian Prince has received a great compliment. The Thakore of Gondal, who with the French Ambassador (M. Waddington), Mr. Flinders Petrie, Professor Mahaffy, and other distinguished men, was at the Oxford Commemoration made an Hon. D. C. L. of that University. The acting Regius Professor in presenting the Thakore to the Vice-Chancellor attributed to his Highness the virtues and merits of a "*pater patriæ.*" Upon academical grounds alone the honour bestowed upon the Thakore of Gondal may be justified. But his Highness has also a claim to the gratitude of Oxford for the liberal support he has given to the Institute founded by Sir M. Monier Williams.

E

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

INCREASED LIBERAL GAINS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The following candidates had been elected up to 6 p.m. this evening :—

CONSERVATIVES.

Hon. G. T. Kenyon	Denbigh.
Major W. G. Brymer	Dorset.
Sir R. Hanson	City London.
H. H. Gibbs	City London.
Captain Cotton-Jodrell	Wirral (Cheshire).
F. D. Dixon Hartland	Uxbridge.
J. Rankin ——	Leominster.
Lord Burleigh	Northampton (N).
J. Ross (a)	Londonderry City.
Sir W. Walrond	Tiverton.
Sir A. Acland Hood	Wellington.
A. B. Freeman Mitford	Stratford-on-Avon.
P. A. Muntz	Tamworth.
Sir J. Dorington	Tewkesbury.
Sir Pryce Pryce Jones	Montgomery Dist.
H. Cosmo Bonsor	Wimbledon.
J. W. Lowther	Penrith.
H. Plunkett (b)	South Dublin.
R. T. O'Neill, unopposed	Mid Antrim.
Sir W. Hart Dyke	Dartford.

UNIONISTS.

T. B. Bolitho, unopposed	St. Ives.
W. Cuthbert Quilter	Sudbury.
Walter Thorburn	Peebles and Selkirk.
W. Kenny (c)	Dublin City, St. Stephens Green.

LIBERALS.

Sir Edward Grey	Berwick-on-Tweed.
H. H. Asquith, Q.C.	East Fife.
Dr. R. Farquharson	West Aberdeenshire.
John Husband	Cricklade (Wilts).
Atherley Jones	N. W. Durham.
J. Courtney Warner	North Somerset.
Egerton Allen	Pembroke District.

ANTI-PARNELLITES.

J. Pinkerton	Galway City.
J. F. X. O'Brien, unopposed	South Mayo.
F. A. O'Keeffe	Limerick City.
J. F. Fox, unopposed	Tullamore.

(a) Unseating Mr. J. McCarthy by a majority of 28 votes.

(b) Unseating Sir T. Esmonde, the Anti-Parnellite candidate.

(c) Defeating Mr. Meade, the Parnellite candidate.

ELECTION RETURNS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Election Returns up to 6 p.m. this evening show that 162 Conservatives, 24 Unionists, 125 Liberals, 4 Parnellites, and 15 Anti-Parnellites, have been elected.

The Conservatives have gained thirteen seats, the Unionists six, and the Liberals thirty-nine.

INCREASED LIBERAL GAINS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The returns up to mid-night last night show that 165 Conservatives, 25 Unionists, 135 Liberals, 4 Parnellites, and 15 Anti-Parnellites had been elected.

The Conservatives have gained thirteen, the Unionists six, and the Liberals forty-three seats.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The following candidates have been elected :—

CONSERVATIVES.

C. J. Darling (a)	Deptford.
Colonel T. M. Sandys	Bootle.
E. V. Stanley	West Houghton.

UNIONISTS.

J. P. Smith	Partick, (Lanark).

LIBERALS.

John Wilson	Govan.
—Burnie	Swansea.
H. Campbell Bannerman	Stirling.
Alderman Wayman	Elland(West Riding).
Donald Crawford	North East Lanark.
S. Woods (b)	Ince, (S. W. Lancashire).
Major Jones	Carmarthen.
Gilbert Beith	Inverness Group.
T. Shaw	Hawick Burghs.
J. E. Ellis	Rushcliffe (Notts).

(a) Defeating Mr. Edmond Fitzmaurice.

(b) Labour Candidate.

PARNELLITES.

The following Parnellites were elected yesterday :—

T. Harrington	Harbour Division (Dublin City).
William Field	St. Patrick's (Dublin City).
Doctor J. E. Kenny	College Green, (Dublin City).

SATURDAY'S POLLINGS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Election returns up to midnight, last night, show that 186 Conservatives, 31 Unionists, 161 Liberals, 4 Parnellites, and 24 Anti-Parnellites have been elected.

The Conservatives have so far gained 13, the Unionists 7, and Liberals 48 seats.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The following candidates have been elected :—

CONSERVATIVES.

C. H. Combe, unopposed	Chertsey.
Captain Bagot	Kendal.
Colonel Kenyon-Stanley	Newport (Shropshire).
J. L. Whaton	Ripon.
J. H. C. Hozier	South Lanark.
D. R. Plunkett	Dublin University.
Henry Cubitt	Reigate.
Hon. J. Parker	South Oxford.
A. G. Murray	Buteshire.
Sir R. H. Paget	Wells.
Hon. A. Gathorne Hardy	East Grinstead.
Sir M. W. Ridley	Blackpool.
Sir R. Webster, Q.C.	Isle of Wight.
Mark J. Stewart	Kircudbrightshire.
A. G. Boscawen	Lanbridge.
Commander Bethell	Holderness (East Riding).
G. C. Mowbray	Prestwick, S. E. Lankashire).
Viscount Curzon	Wycombe, (South Bucks).
J. G. Lawson	Thirsk and Malton.
J. McCalmont	East Antrim.
G. W. Byrne	Walthamstow (S.W. Essex.)

UNIONISTS.

T. Waring, unopposed	North Down.
Mr. Carson	Dublin University.
Sir D. Currie	West Perth.
Austen Chamberlain	East Worcester.
R. M. Dane	Fermanagh.
H. T. Anstruther	St. Andrews Burghs.

LIBERALS.

W. Mather	Gorton
Johnson Fergusson	Longborough.
J. S. Stevenson	Eye (N. E. Suffolk).
D. C. Guthrie	South Northampton.
C. E. Hobhouse	Devizes.
S. D. Waddy, Q.C.	Brigg.
Sir H. H. Vivian	Swansea District.
J. A. Jacoby	Mid Derby.
Alderman J. Richardson	S. E. Durham.
S. W. E. Russel	North Beds.
Sir U. Kay Shuttleworth	Clitheroe (N. E. Lancs).
R. M. Ferguson	Leith Burghs.
John Austin	Osgoldcross.
Hugh Luttrell	Tavistock.
Arthur J. Williams	South Glamorgan.
Sir Joseph Pease	Barnard Castle (Durham.)
Right Hon. G. Osborne Morgan, Q.C.	East Denbigh.
S. Williamson	Kilmarnock Burghs.
D. Brymnor Jones	Strand.
J. Williamson	Lancaster.
Alex Asher, Q. C.	Elgin Group.
J. Lloyd Morgan	West Carmarthen.
Mr. Weir	Ross.
J. A. Pease	Tyneside.
J. H. Lewis	Flint District.
W. S. V. McLaren	Crewe.

ANTI-PARNELLITES.

Arthur O'Connor	East Donegal.
M. J. Kenny	Mid Tyrone.
Sir T. G. Esmonde	West Kerry.
J. Deasy	West Mayo.
D. Sullivan	Westmeath (S).
Mr. Bodkin	North Roscommon.
Mr. Barry	South Cork.
G. McHugh	South Armagh.
P. Macdermott	North Kilkenny.

ANOTHER COTTON FAILURE.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Messrs. Owen and Verdon, cotton brokers of Liverpool, have suspended payment.

ETON AND HARROW MATCH.

In the cricket match between Harrow and Eton the latter were beaten by sixty-four runs.

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.

Mr. Alfred Milner has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Latest advices state that cholera is spreading in Russia, and has now appeared at Kazan.

GREAT FIRE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Advices from St. John's, Newfoundland, state that two-thirds of the city have been destroyed by fire, and thousands of the inhabitants rendered homeless. The loss is estimated at four millions sterling.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON LAKE GENEVA.

LONDON, JULY 10.

News has been received to-day of a shocking accident on Lake Geneva. The boiler of a steamer, with a large number of tourists on board, exploded, killing twenty-six of the passengers, three of them being English ladies. Many were also terribly scalded.

FRENCH REVERSE IN TONQUIN.

PARIS, JULY 10.

The French Government have received news from Tonquin that a French convoy has fallen into a Chinese ambush, two officers, and ten men having been killed and seventeen wounded.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, JULY 9.

The Coinage Committee of the House of Representatives has reported favourably on Mr. Stewart's Silver Bill.

FETE TO SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 10.

His Excellency Lord Harris will entertain the children of the different schools of Poona and Kirkee to a fete on 12th August on the Volunteer parade-ground.

MURDER OF A LUSHAI CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

Yesterday, before the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, one of the Lushai Chiefs, who has recently arrived from Chittagong, and is a prisoner in the Alipore Jail, was charged of having murdered another Lushai Chief. The accused recently showed signs of suicidal mania, and the deceased who had great influence over him desired to remain with him to keep him cheerful. This arrangement failed, for the accused in a fit of rage battered out the deceased's brains with a gumla. The case has been adjourned.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

A public meeting will be convened next Wednesday evening by the Indian Currency Association, at which the president will address the meeting and resolutions will be brought forward that the Association's petition be adopted.

A GERMAN CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Yesterday a German student, named Koelhar, who, on being prosecuted for criminal breach of trust, was served with a warrant execution decree for Rs. 800, passed by the Small Causes Court. When arrested he tried to get a loaded revolver from under his pillow, but his intension was frustrated by the bailiff, and he was put into a gharry and driven to the jail. On arrival at the gate he took out a two-ounce bottle of arsenic and swallowed it. He was taken to the General Hospital and emetics were administered, and on his recovery was taken to the jail.

LORD STRATHNAIRN'S STATUE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 10.

Four tons of bronze metal have been despatched to England for an equestrian statue of Lord Strathnairn, which, as announced some time ago, is to be erected in London.

INTEREST EARNED BY THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

The resolution on the working of the Irrigation Department in India, which is shortly to be issued, will, it is believed, show that the interest earned on capital in vestment is as high as 5·70 per cent.

THE EXTRA £100 PENSIONS.

Brigade-Surgeons Lieutenant-Colonels Fleming and Cullen have been awarded the two extra pensions of £100 per annum, allotted to Bengal during 1892-93. Both these officers have recently retired from the service.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDALS.

Corporal C. George, Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles, has been recommended to her Majesty's Government for the distinguished conduct medal, as a reward for his gallant conduct at Kawin, during the disturbances in the Wuntho District, in February last.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Consequent on the retirement of Colonel Parry Nesbit Colonel Prideaux has been confirmed as Resident at Kashmir ; Colonel Peacock, at Jeypur ; and Colonel Mockler at Baghdad ; Colonel Robertson and Mr. Martindale are promoted to be First Class Political Agents; Lieutenant Colonel Loch and Major Temple to Second Class ; and Captain de Laessoe to Third Class.

THE LAND REVENUE SYSTEM.

The Government of Bengal intend deputing Mr. W. C. Macpherson, B.C.S., to Allahabad and Benares to inquire into the system of payment of land revenue and cesses in those provinces, with the object of introducing such reforms and changes as appear called for in the system existing in Bengal. The local Government have requested the Collectors of the two above-named districts to render Mr. Macphersan every assistance in their power in the prosecution of his enquiry.

AFFAIRS ON THE FRONTIER.

There are no fresh developments of any importance in Afghanistan, though the report that the Hazara rebellion is extending is fully confirmed, and the Besud Dehzangi and Doulat Yar Sections are up in arms. Their country lies in the north of Hazarajat, and the road from Kabul to Herat passes through it.

The Amir is reported to have denuded Kabul of the troops to suppress the insurrection, only one thousand men remaining at his capital. He will probably call up large irregular levies to meet the exigencies of the situation.

THE STEEL INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

An event which, it is hoped, foreshadows a development of the most important industry in India took place at the Government shell foundry at Cossipore a few days ago, when the first cast from an open hearth steel furnace was made. The operation was completely successful, two tons of excellent steel ingots being turned out.

THE EURASIAN AMELIORIATION QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 10.

The acting president of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association says that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of Madras has drawn up and recommended a definite scheme with certain modifications as to pay and pension, the nature of which he has not yet learned. One line proposed by the Association his Excellency has also recommended, *i.e.*, more extended employment be given to Eurasians in the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments. The acting president regards this as a big step in advance ; and also announces that an effort is about to be made to found a Nursing Institution in Madras.

The Matron and Superintendent, Madras, General Hospital, is about to vacate her appointment, and has offered to give her time and pecuniary assistance towards the scheme, and medical authorities also have promised to lend their support. It is believed such a scheme will benefit the Eurasian women and the general public.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJEE'S ELECTION.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, JULY 10.

A meeting of the Poona City and Cantonment was held this evening, under the auspices of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, to vote a congratulatory address to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and another of thanks to the Finsbury Liberal Electors. The Honourable Mr. Nulkar presided, and the Honourable Mr. Ranchodal was one of the speakers. Two addresses were read, and adopted unanimously. They will be illuminated and despatched to Mr. Dadabhoy by the next mail.

SATARA, JULY 10.

A public meeting of Parsees and Brahmins was convened this evening congratulating the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and to express their heartfelt thanks to the electors of Finsbury and the British Realm.

At a meeting of the citzens of Satara, held under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Agte, feelings of hearty congratulations on the unprecedented success of the Honourable Mr. Dadabhoy and of sincere gratitude towards the Liberal electors of Central Finsbury were expressed, and a resolution to convey the same was unanimously adopted.

SHOLAPUR, JULY 10.

At a meeting of the students of the Sholapur High School, held yesterday, an unanimous vote of thanks was given to the constituency of Central Finsbury for electing Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji an M. P.

MAIMENSING, JULY 10.

At a meeting held this afternoon, at the Surjakanta Hall, presided over by the Chairman of the Municipality, resolutions expressing joy at the election of Mr. Dadabhoy, and gratitude to the electors of Finsbury, and loyalty to her Majesty were adopted.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JULY 8.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 8.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here for Karachi this morning.

ADEN, JULY 8.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Amphitrite arrived from Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 10.

Orient line mail steamer Ormuz from Suez arrived.

French mail steamer Neimen from Calcutta arrived.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

PREPARING FOR THE ELECTIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The excitement in connection with the now rapidly approaching struggle for political supremacy is fast increasing, and both parties are pulling forward all their strength to secure a victory. The Unionists, by which I mean Conservatives and Devonians, are still in high spirits, and while it is not true to say that the Liberals are despondent, they certainly do not seem to be so hopeful of sweeping the country as they were twelve months ago. They are making loud complaints about the decision come to by the Government to avoid a Saturday polling and threatening their opponents with dire vengeance at the polls. Sir William Harcourt heads the hue and cry. The plea that the House of Lords must have time to finish their labours is denounced by Mr. Gladstone's lieutenant as an "impudent imposture." In his opinion—so he asseverates—a "more base, a more mean, a more contemptible manœuvre was never attempted in the annals of electioneering artifice." As if this was not strong enough language he charges them with "low cunning," and trying by a "scurvy trick" to rob the masses of their sacred privileges. In politics as in love and war all is fair, and those who are holding up the machinations of a wicked Ministry to the scorn of right-thinking people ignore the fact that when the Liberals have had to make arrangements for a General Election they did not seem to think that Saturday was such a desirable day. I heard Mr. Labouchere admit in the House the other evening that it would not be convenient everywhere, and with the polling hours extended till eight o'clock it is idle to say that working men will not be able to vote. With regard to the violence of Sir William Harcourt's denunciations it may be noted that the speech was made on Tuesday, when there was some ground for hoping that Mr. Balfour might be frightened into advancing the date of the Dissolution. Now that he has finally refused to give way we shall probably not have much more about the iniquity of the Government in attempting to deprive the horny-handed sons of toil of their rights as free-born citizens. In one sense the Liberals ought to be grateful to Mr. Balfour. If they do not, from whatever cause, do so well in the metropolis as they expect, it will be easy for them to attribute their want of success to Unionist "gerrymandering." Mr. Balfour must regret that unfortunate remark of his as to drunkenness on Saturday. He possibly never anticipated that his perfectly innocent remark would prove such a capital weapon for the more ardent of his antagonists. His party on the other hand are confident that the "intelligent working man" will not be influenced by those who, on the strength of this one slip, are urging labour-voters to ignominiously hurl from power the proud aristocrat, who so foully libels their class ! Mr. Plimsoll's defection from the Gladstonian party is a godsend for the Unionists. Some Gladstonians charitably trust that Mr. Plimsoll's wrath against his former leader is due to wounded vanity more than anything else. They ask whether if, when he so unselfishly gave up his seat at Derby to provide for Sir William Harcourt on his rejection at Oxford, Mr. Gladstone had conferred a title upon the sailor's friend he would have adopted his former attitude. I do not suppose Mr. Plimsoll wants any reward of this sort, but if he does he surely has earned it at the hands, if not of Mr. Gladstone, surely of Lord Salisbury. Another event that has caused great satisfaction to the Unionists is the appearance of Mr. H. M. Stanley, the African explorer, as a candidate for the transpontine constituency that Mr. Walter Wren, the well-known coach, vainly tried to capture. The late member, General Sir Charles Fraser, has made himself unpopular by opposing the extension of the tramway across Westminster Bridge and on to the Embankment. Those who know the constituency are doubtful whether, in spite of the flourish of trumpets with which his candidature has been announced Mr. Stanley will be triumphant. More important than Mr. Plimsoll's secession or Mr. Stanley's desire to become an M.P. is the appearance this morning of Mr. Gladstone's manifesto. It is too soon yet to say what its effect will be, but it does not seem calculated to rouse his friends to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. His Midlothian campaign may prove to be more inspiriting than his address. The *Times* thinks that "many of Mr. Gladstone's followers will groan when they perceive that he plunges at once into the single subject that interests him," namely, the Irish question. The *Standard* declares of the pronouncement that it "will do nothing to lessen the growing despondency with which the Liberal managers view the approach of the elections." The *Daily Telegraph* says that the address will surprise some, it will astonish many, and it will disappoint more. The *Morning Post* suggests that it will probably surprise his friends even more than his opponents. "It was once said that Mr. Gladstone was the first man to produce a picturesque budget ; it may now be said that he is the first to indite a manifesto with all the license of romance." On the other hand, the *Daily Chronicle*, which in the first instance so strongly opposed Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy utters these words about the address, particularly that part relating to London reform :—"It ought to turn many wavering Unionists, who do not feel strongly on any Irish question, back to their old party." The *Daily News* observes, as in duty bound :—"This Election address will be received with enthusiasm by the great bulk of the constituencies as an earnest of the social and political results of Liberal success at the coming polls."

Many prognostications as to the result of the General Elections are being indulged in. Here is one which reaches me from an experienced campaigner on the Liberal side, who, I may observe, has based his calculation on the assumption that all the doubtful seats will be carried by the Ministerialists :—

Conservatives.	Sub-Unionists.	Total.
275	33	308
Gladstonians.	**Parnellites.**	**Nationalists.**	**Total.**
286	18	58	362

It will be seen that he gives the Liberals a majority of 54 only, including the Irish, but other experts, whom I have consulted, think he has underestimated the probable Liberal success in London. Mr. Schnadhorst's estimate of the Liberal majority is, I hear, higher than that given above. Mr. Stead puts it at 94.

Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji has now the united support of the Finsbury Liberals as well as that of the official organizations of the party. He expresses confidence in his ability to win the seat, but it is unfortunate for him that a County Council contest is going on in the same division, and will be decided a day or two before the elections. The papers publish letters that have been sent by the Marquis of Ripon and Sir Charles Russell to Mr. Dadabhoy wishing him success. I am able to quote the following from your late Governor :—

"6, Great Stanhope Street, Mayfair W., June 23.

Dear Mr. Naoroji,—Your admission to the House of Commons would be welcomed by all those who are interested in the welfare of this Empire. You would speak with knowledge and experience on Indian questions as well as on trade questions generally. As a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay you have displayed talents, which could not fail to be appreciated in the House of Commons. With my best wishes for your success, I am, yours faithfully,

REAY."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

I have had the good or bad fortune to assist at many Indian Budget debates; I am not unaccustomed to gazing for hours at a time at that most depressing of all sights, a desert of empty green benches ; but in the whole course of my experience I never remember an occasion on which the attendance at St. Stephen's was so wretched as on Monday last. I have seen the House of Commons crowded on an Indian Budget night, but only once. Lord Randolph Churchill was then Secretary of State and he, luckier than poor Mr. Curzon, had not to make his speech within a fortnight or so of a General Election. By the way, people are asking what has become of the quondam leader of the Fourth Party. In connection with racing he is still to the fore, but in politics he has not been heard of for some time, although his friends led us to expect that he would do such wonders when the appeal to the country was made. Perhaps he has been waiting for Mr. Gladstone's manifesto. Lord Randolph's seat for South Paddington is apparently to be uncontested ; so, if he is anxious to recover his former position in the Conservative party, he will be free to fight for some of his less fortunate friends in other Metropolitan constituencies. According to all accounts, some of them are sadly in need of such support as he could give. Birmingham, it would seem, has no attractions for him now, and nothing prevents his assuming the *rôle* of leader of the Unionist cause in London. His interposition in that character in the London County Council Election was not, it is true, entirely successful, but he is nothing, if not courageous. To return to the Indian Budget. Early in the sitting, when Mr. Balfour was being pressed to name the day, the happy day of the long-deferred and anxiously-desired Dissolution, there was a fairly large muster of members, especially on the Opposition. The preliminary proceedings were not without interest. To say nothing of Mr. John O'Connor's indignation at the Ulster talk about the "oriflamme of Wolsely," Mr. Labouchere, though not himself, in a very amusing mood was the cause of amusement to his hearers. It is well-known that he has strong views respecting the occasionally inconvenient appearance of Black Rod to summon the Commoners to the Lords to hear the Royal Assent given to Acts of Parliament. Mr. Labouchere thinks that if Black Rod arrives when a member is in the middle of his speech he ought not to interrupt. On this, as on more than one previous occasion, Mr. Labouchere was on his legs when the cry of Black Rod was raised by the door-keepers to warn the House of the visit of that august official. An instant or two after the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod entered, and advancing with slow steps to the table bowed three times to the chair, and delivered his message. The Speaker called out "Order, order," and Mr. Labouchere with a shrug of the shoulders resumed his seat. The Yeoman Usher then repeated his three bows, and gracefully retired from the chamber backwards. Nearly all the members present accompanied the Speaker to the other place where, I believe, the Royal Assent was given to 109 measures. Mr. Labouchere remained behind and accepted consolation from one or two of his friends. The Speaker, on his return, mercifully refrained from enumerating the Acts, which had just been passed into law. He got over the difficulty by announcing to the relief of everyone that the Royal Assent had been given to the Customs and Inland Revenue and other Acts. After Mr. Balfour had, amidst breathless silence, announced the actual date of the Dissolution, *viz.*, Tuesday, the 28th inst., members flocked to the Telegraph Office to wire the news to their constituents, and the irrepressible Mr. Alpheus C. Morton was left almost to himself whilst he made his unregarded complaint against the delay in appointing the Select Committee on Parliamentary Reporting. Finally the Appropriation Bill was read a third time and some formal business having been rapidly transacted, Sir Roper Lethbridge, on the motion that the House should go into Committee on the "East India Revenue Accounts," rose to call attention to the grievances of his Uncovenanted friends.

Sir Roper is now somewhat of an old Parliamentary hand, and he was not visibly disheartened by the curious appearance of the House. His audience at the outset consisted of four members of the Government (Mr. Mathews, Baron de Worms, Sir Richard Webster, and Mr. Curzon, who in his perfectly fitting frock coat, with coloured silk handkerchief, coquettishly peeping from a side pocket, looked even "nicer" than he is made to appear in the *Vanity Fair* cartoon of last Saturday), one non-official Conservative member, Baron Dimsdale, one Gladstonian (Sir William Chicheley Plowden), one Liberal Unionist (Sir John Lubbock), and two undistinguished Irish members. Sir Richard Webster was soon sleeping the sleep of an over-worked law officer of the Crown, while Mr. Mathews and the Ministerial Baron soon beat a retreat. Ten minutes later Sir Richard Temple appeared upon the scene, and from his favourite seat immediately behind the Treasury bench leaned forward to converse with the youthful-looking representative of the Indian Empire. Mr. Justin McCarthy looked in for a few moments, and then, accompanied by his charming son, went home to tea, as the late Mr. Parnell would say. Soon after his departure Mr. Dillon and Mr. Sexton arrived. They evidently were no more interested in the proceedings than going forward than their nominal leader, and after a little talk disappeared for the "rest of the evening." At one time towards the end of Sir Roper's remarks I counted 18 members present, and there were a much larger number in the precincts of the House. If the speaker could have transferred the debate to the Smoking Room or the Terrace overlooking the Thames, Sir Roper would doubtless have had quite a respectable audience. He spoke for fully half-an-hour on the Uncovenanted question, and then, somewhat to the surprise of Mr. Curzon, he touched on some other topics of Indian interest. In passing he paid a well-merited tribute to the district officers engaged in combating the effects of the scarcity and also to Lords Harris and Wenlock. The main object of Sir Roper Lethbridge, in referring to the recent distress, was to utter a protest against the carrying out of the Cadastral Survey decided upon by the Bengal Government. From this Sir Roper passed to a brief consideration of our relations with the feudatory States. The reports of his observation on this subject are much curtailed. He expressed a hope that her Majesty's Government would take advantage of the presence in England of his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda to adopt a more conciliatory attitude towards the native princes. Sir Roper, to the apparent astonishment of Sir Richard Temple, went so far as to strongly urge the restoration to the Nizam of the Berars, justifying his suggestion by the action of the Paramount Power with regard to Mysore and the Gwalior Fort.

Surely, in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird. Mr. Curzon had the discretion to evade the inconvenient questions raised by his honourable friend, and in his reply which occupied forty minutes he confined himself to the claims put forward by Sir Roper on behalf of the Uncovenanted officials. But Mr. Curzon was wrong in suggesting that that it would have been more regular if the other topics had been deferred until after his Budget speech. Sir Roper, of course, knew that if he attempted in committee to deal with the Cadastral Survey or the future of the Berars he would have been promptly closured by Mr. Courtney. Mr. Curzon went very exhaustively into the Uncovenanted case, and though he made no direct concessions his concluding remarks are considered to be encouraging. "It would," said Mr. Curzon, assuming a grave tone, "be most unfortunate if this agitation were to be resumed either in England or India. The Secretary of State would be most reluctant to see a resurrection of any discontent among so important and distinguished a body of public servants." Sir Roper smiled, as much as to say, that the agitation would be resumed and resumed with additional vigour if something was not speedily done to satisfy the further demands of his clients, as Mr. Curzon called them. The Under-Secretary went on to say :—"On the report of the Select Committee his (the Secretary of State's conscience is perfectly clear, and I may add that his responsibility for the welfare of these Uncovenanted officers is by no means ended, but, on the contrary, in consequence of the report of the Public Service Commission as to the organization of special departments, he has asked the Government of India to consider the conditions, which have been applied to officers of the higher grades, and how far they are applicable to these Uncovenanted Civil servants I can say no more on the subject." Whilst Mr. Curzon was addressing the House his leader, Mr. Balfour, came back and listened with great attention to the clever special pleading of his young colleague.

The *Reichsanzeiger* of June 21 announced, in a notice bearing the signature of the Minister of the Royal Household, that Princess Margarethe of Prussia, third daughter of the late Emperor Frederick and of the Empress Frederick, was betrothed on the 20th inst., at Homburg (Vor der Hohe), to Prince Frederick Carl von Hessen, son of the late Landgrave Frederick von Hessen and the Langravine Anna, daughter of the late Prince Karl von Preussen. The bridegroom attained his twenty-fourth year on May 1, and the bride was twenty on April 22. Princess Margarethe is the last unmarried daughter of the Empress Frederick.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LATEST RETURNS.

The following is a complete list of the election results up to last evening :—

Constituency.	Elected.	Party Gain.	Loss.	1886.	1885.
Aberdeen	*Professor Hunter	L		L	L
„ S	*Professor Bryce	L		L	L
Armagh (Mid)	Dr D P Barton	U		C	C
Armagh, N	*Colonel Saunderson	C		C	C
Ashton-under-Lyne	*Mr J B Addison	C		C	C
Antrim, S.	*Mr W Macartney	C		C	C
Andover, W	*W W Beach	C		C	C
Aston Manor	*Capt Hutchinson	C		C	C
Antrim Mid	*Hon R T O'Neill	C		C	C
Aberdeenshire, W	*Dr Farquharson	L		L	L
Antrim, E	*Mr J McAlmont	C		C	C
Armagh, S	*Mr E McHugh	AP		N	N
Belfast, S.	*Mr W Johnston	C		C	C
„ N	*Sir E Harland	C		C	C
„ E.	Mr Wolff	C		C	L
Bewdley	*Mr A Baldwin	C		C	C
Bristol, E.	*Sir J D Weston	L		L	L
„ W	*Sir M H Beach	C		C	C
Bury St Edmunds	*Lord F Hervey	C		C	C
Birkenhead	Viscount Bury	C		C	C
Blackburn	*Mr W Coddington	C		C	C
	*Mr W H Hornby	C		C	L
Boston	Mr W J Ingram	L		I	C
Burnley	*Mr J S Balfour	L		I	U
Bradford, W	*Mr A Illingworth	L		L	L
„ C	*Rt Hon Shaw Lefevre	L		L	L
„ E	Mr W S Caine	L		I	C
Bolton	*Mr H S Cross	C		C	C
	*Hon Col Bridgman	C		C	C
Barrow	Mr C W Cayzer	U	I	U	L
Brixton	*Lord Carmarthen	C		C	C
Bedford	*Mr S Whitbread	L		L	L
Bristol, N.	Mr C Townsend	L		I	U
Bristol, S	*Colonel Hill	C		C	L
Bath	Col Murray	C		C	C
Birmingham, E	*Rt Hon H Mathews	C		C	C
Brighton	*Sir W Marriott	C		C	C
	*Mr E Loder	C		C	C
Bury	*Sir H James	U		U	U
Belfast, W	*Mr Arnold Foster	U	I	L	L
Battersea	Mr J Burns	L		L	L
Bermondsey	*R V Barrow	L		I	C
Bethnal Green, N E	*G Howell	L		L	L
„ S	*G Pickersgill	L		L	L
Birmingham, W	*Rt Hon J Chamberlain	U		U	U
„ C	*Mr A Bright	U		U	U
„ N	*Ald Kenrick	U		U	U
„ S	*Powell Williams	U		U	U
Bordesley	*Mr Jesse Collings	U		U	L
Burton	*Mr S Evershed	L		L	L
Bootle	*Col Sandys	C		C	C
Berwick-on-Tweed	*Sir E Grey	L			
Buteshire	*Mr A G Murray	C		C	C
Blackpool	*Sir M W Ridley	C		C	C
Brigg	*Mr S D Waddy, Q.C.	L		L	L
Bedford, N	*Mr G W E Russell	L		L	L
Cambridge Univ.	*Sir J Gorst	C		C	C
	*Professor Jebb	C		C	C
Carnarvonshire, N	*Mr W Rathbone	L		L	C
Canterbury	*Mr Hemiker Hoston	C		C	C
Cambridge	*Mr R N P Fitzgerald	C		C	C
Chatham	Col Lloyd	C		C	C
Cheltenham	*Mr J T Agg Gardner	C		C	C
Croydon	*Hon Sydney Herbert	C		C	C
Colchester	Capt N Legland	C		C	C
Carlisle	*Mr W C Gully, Q.C.	L		L	C
Coventry	*Mr W Ballantyne	L		I	U
Chelsea	*Mr C A Whitmore	C		C	C
Christ Church	Mr A H Smith	C		C	C
Cork (Mid)	*Dr Tanner	L		L	L
„ (East)	Captain Donelan	L		L	L
Chester	*Mr R A Yerburgh	C		C	C
Clapham	Mr P Thorne	C		C	C
Camberwell, N	Mr E H Bayley	L		I	U
Cardiff	*Sir E J Reed	L		L	L
Cork City	*Mr W O'Brien	AP		N	N
	*Mr M Healy	AP		N	N
„ N	*Mr J C O'Flynn	AP		N	N
„ N E	*Mr W O'Brien	AP		N	N
Cheshire (Wirral)	Capt Cotton Jodrell	C		C	C
Carmarthen	Major Jones	L		L	L
Cambridgeshire (Chesterton)	Mr H Keyser	L		L	L
Chertsey	Mr C H Combe	C		C	C
Clitheroe	Sir U Kay Shuttleworth	L		L	L
Carmarthen, W	Mr J Lloyd Morgan	L		L	L
Crewe	Mr W McLaren	L		L	L
Cork, S	Mr Barry	AP		N	N
Derbyshire, S	Mr H E Broad	L		L	L
Dorset, E	*Hon H Sturt	C		C	C
Dover	*G Wyndham	C		C	C
Durham	Mr M Fowler	L		L	L
Derby	*Sir W V Harcourt	L		L	L
	*Mr Alderman Roe	L		L	L
Darlington	*Mr T Fry	L		L	L
Dudley	*Mr B Robinson	C		C	C
Dundee	*Mr J Lang	L		L	L
	Mr E Robertson	L		L	L
Devonport	Mr H Kearley	L		I	U
	G J C Morton	L		L	L
Dewsbury	*Mr M Oldroyd	L		L	L
Dulwich	*Mr Blundell Maple	C		C	C
Down, W	*Lord A Hill	U		U	U
Dartford	*Sir W H Dyke	C		C	C
Denbigh	*Hon G T Kenyon	C		C	C
Dorset, S	*Major Brymer	C		C	C
Dublin (College Green)	*Dr Kenny	C		C	C
„ S	Mr H Plunkett	C		C	C
„ St Patrick's	Mr W Field	C		C	C
„ St Stephen's	Mr W Kenny	C		C	C
„ Harbour	Mr T Harrington	L		L	L
Durham, N W	*Mr Atherly Jones	L		L	L
Deptford	*Mr C J Darling	L		L	L
Dublin (Univ)	*Mr D R Plunkett	C		C	C
	Mr Carson	C		C	C
Dawn, N	Mr T Waring	U		U	U
Devizes	Mr C E Hobhouse	L		I	C
Derby (Mid)	*Mr J A Jacoby	L		L	L
Durham, S E	Mr Ald Richardson	L		I	U
(Barnard Castle)	*Sir J Pease	L		L	L
Denbigh, E	*Rt Hon G Osborne Morgan	L		L	L
Donegal, E	Mr A O'Connor	AP		N	N
Edgbaston Birmingham	*Mr G Dixon	U		U	U
Edinburgh

Constituency.	Elected.	Party Gain.	Loss.	1892.	1885.
Hastings	..*Mr W Noble ..	..	C ..	..	C
Hereford... ..	..*Mr W H Grenfell ..	..	L ..	1	C
Huddersfield ...	...*Mr W Summers..	..	L ..	..	L
Haggerston ..	...*Mr W R Cremer ..	..	L ..	..	L
Halifax	{*Rt Hon J Stansfield ..	..	L ..	..	L
	{*Mr T Shaw ..	..	L ..	..	L
Hoxton	..*Professor Stuart ..	..	L ..	..	L
Hammersmith ..	..*Genl Goldsworthy ..	..	C ..	..	C
Hanley	..*Mr W Woodall ..	..	L ..	..	L
Hallamshire ...	...*Sir F T Mappin ...	..	L ..	..	L
Holborn	...*Mr Gainsford Bruce..	C ..	..	C	C
Hampstead ..	...*Mr E B Hoare ...	..	C ..	..	C
Hackney, N ...	..Mr R Bousfield ..	..	C ..	..	C
,, C ..	...Sir A Scoble ...	..	C ..	..	C
,, S ..	...Sir C Russell ...	..	L ..	..	L
Hull, E	...Mr C Smith ...	..	L ..	1	C
Hull, W	..*Mr C H Wilson ...	..	L ..	..	L
,, C	...*Mr H S King ..	..	C ..	..	C
Horncastle ..	..*Hon E Stanhope..	..	C ..	..	C
Hawick Burghs	..Mr T Shaw.. ...	..	L ..	..	L
Holderness ...	...*Commander Bethell ...	C ..	..	C	C
Islington, W ..	..*Mr T Lough ..	..	L ..	1	U
,, E ..	...*Mr B L Cohen ...	..	C ..	..	C
,, N ..	...*Mr G C Barley ...	..	C ..	..	C
,, S ..	...*Sir A Rollitt ..	..	C ..	..	C
Ipswich	{*Sir C Dalrymple...	..	C ..	..	C
	{*Lord Elcho ..	..	C ..	..	C
Inverness Group	..*Mr G Beith ...	..	L ..	1	C
Isle of Wight ...	...*Sir R Webster ..	..	C ..	..	C
Kent, East ...	...*Rt Hon Ackers Douglas	C ..	..	C	C
Kensington, S ..	..*Sir A Borthwick..	..	C ..	..	C
Kidderminster ...	...*Mr A F Godson, Q C ...	C ..	..	..	L
King's Lynn ..	..Mr T G Bowles ...	..	C ..	..	C
Kennington ..	..*Mr M Beaufoy ...	..	L ..	1	C
Keighley... ...	...*Mr I Holden ...	..	L ..	..	L
Kensington, N ..	...*Mr F C Frye ...	..	L ..	1	C
Kilkenny... ...	..Mr Curram... ...	...	AP...	..	N
Kendal	..Captain Bagot ..	..	C ..	..	C
Kirkenbrightshire	...*Mr M J Stewart	..	C ..	..	C
Kilmarnock Burghs	...*Mr S Williamson	..	L ..	..	L
Kerry, W ...	...*Sir T G Esmonde ...	...	AP...	..	N
Kilkenny, N ...	Mr P Macdermott ...	...	AP...	..	N
Leicester	{*Mr J A Picton ..	..	L ..	..	L
	{*Sir J Whitehead.	..	U ..	..	U
London University	..*Sir J Lubbock ..	..	L ..	1	C
Lincoln	...Mr W Crossfield ...	..	L ..	1	C
Lambeth, N ...	..Ald Coldwells ..	..	L ..	1	C
Liverpool Abercromby.	*Mr W F Lawrence ..	C ..	..	C	C
,, East Toxteth	*Baron de Worms ..	C ..	..	C	C
,, Everton	...Mr J A Willox ..	..	C ..	..	C
,, Kirkdale	..*Sir G Baden Powell ..	C ..	..	C	C
,, Walton	..Mr J H Steck ..	..	C ..	..	C
,, West Derby.	Hon W H Cross ..	..	C ..	..	C
,, W Toxteth	,Mr R P Houston...	..	C ..	..	C
,, Exchange...	*Mr R Neville ..	..	L ..	..	L
,, S Ward	..*T P O'Connor ..	..	L ..	..	L
Lewisham ..	...Mr J Penn... ...	..	C ..	..	C
Leeds, C	...*Mr G W Balfour	..	C ..	..	C
,, N	...*Rt Hon W L Jackson..	C ..	..	C	C
,, W... ..	...*Mr H Gladstone ..	..	L ..	..	L
London City ...	{*Sir R Hanson ...	..	C ..	..	C
	{*Mr H H Gibbs ...	..	C ..	..	C
Leominster ..	...Mr J Rankin ...	..	C	1	..
Limerick City ..	...*Mr F A O'Keefe	...	AP...	..	N
Lanark, N E ..	...*Mr D Crawford ...	..	L ..	..	L
,, (Partick)	...*Mr J P Smith ...	..	U ..	..	U
Lancashire (Ince)	...Mr S Woods ...	..	L ..	1	C
Londonderry City	...Mr J Ross ...	..	C ..	..	C
Lanark (E) ..	...*Mr J H Hozier ..	..	C ..	..	C
Loughborough ..	...*Mr J Ferguson ...	..	L ..	1	C
Leith Burghs ..	...*Mr R M Fergusson ..	..	L ..	..	L
Lancaster... ..	...*Mr J Williamson ..	..	L ..	..	L
Manchester, N. W.	...*Sir W H Houldsworth..	C ..	..	C	C
Melton	...*Marquis of Granby ..	..	C ..	..	C
Morpeth	...*Mr T Burt... ..	..	L ..	..	L
Maidstone ..	...*Mr F S N Cornwallis ...	C ..	..	C	C
Middleton, Lancs	Mr T Fielden ..	..	C ..	..	C
Marylebone, E ..	...*Mr G Boulnois ..	..	C ..	..	C
,, W ..	...*Mr F S Hunt ..	..	C ..	..	C
Manchester, S...	...*Rt Hon A J Balfour ..	C ..	..	C	C
,, N E ..	...*Rt Hon Sir J Ferguson ,	C ..	..	C	C
,, N ...	...*Mr C E Schwann ...	..	L ..	..	L
,, S W ..	...*Mr Jacob Bright ..	..	L ..	..	L
,, S ..	...*Sir H Roscoe ...	..	L ..	..	L
Middlesbrough ..	...Mr J H Wilson ..	..	L ..	..	L
Merthyr Tydvil ...	{Mr D A Thomas ...	..	L ..	..	L
	{*Mr W P Morgan ...	..	L ..	..	L
Montrose... ...	...Mr J S Will ...	..	L ..	..	L
Montgomery (Dist)	...Sir Pryce Jones ..	..	C	1	..
Mayo, S	...*Mr J X O'Brien..	...	AP...	..	N
Monmouth (Dist)	...Mr A Spicer ...	..	L ..	1	C
Mayo, W... ..	...*Mr J Deasy ...	...	AP...	..	N
Newcastle-on-Tyne	{Mr C J Hammond ..	C	1	..	L
	{*Rt Hon J Morley ..	..	L ..	..	L
Nottingham, E ..	...*Mr H S Wright ..	..	C ..	..	C
,, W... ..	...*Mr Arnold Morley ..	..	L ..	..	L
,, W...	...Col Seeley	..	U ..	1	U
Northampton ...	{*Mr Labouchere ..	..	L ..	..	L
	{*Mr M P Manfield ..	..	L ..	..	L
Norwood	...Mr C E Britton ...	..	C ..	..	C
Newcastle-under-Lyme	Mr W Allen ...	..	L ..	1	U
Newington, W ...	...Captain Morton ...	..	L ..	1	C
Newark	...*Lord Newark ...	..	C ..	..	C
Newry	...Mr P G Carvill ...	...	AP...	..	N
Northampton, N ..	...*Lord Burghley ...	..	C ..	..	C
Notts (Rushcliffe)	..*Mr J E Ellis ...	..	L ..	..	L
Newport (Shropshire)	..Col Kenyon Slaney ...	C ..	..	..	C
Northampton, S ..	...Mr D C Guthrie ...	..	L ..	1	C
Oxford University...	{*Sir G Mowbray ..	..	C ..	..	C
	{*Mr J G Talbot ..	..	C ..	..	C
Oldham	{Mr J M Cheetham ...	..	L ..	1	C
	{*Mr J T Hibbert..	..	L ..	..	L
Oxford	...General Chesney..	..	C ..	..	C
Orkney, &c ...	...*Mr S Leighton ..	..	C ..	..	C
Oxford (Henley)	..*Hon F Parker ..	..	C ..	..	C
Oswaldtwistle	...*Mr J Austin ..	..	L ..	..	L
Paddington, S ..	..*Lord R Churchill ..	..	C ..	..	C
Pembroke Boroughs	...Mr A C Morton ..	..	L ..	1	C
Preston	{Mr Tomlinson ...	..	C ..	..	C
	{Mr Hanbury ...	..	C ..	..	C
Paddington ..	..Hon R Winn ...	..	C ..	..	C
Pembroke, N...	...*Mr J Aird... ..	..	C ..	..	C
Perth	...Mr Whitelaw ..	..	C ..	..	L
Plymouth ...	{*Sir E Clarke, Q C	..	C ..	..	C
	{Sir W Pearse ..	..	C ..	..	C
Paisley	...Mr W Dunn ..	..	L ..	..	L
Portsmouth ..	{Mr J Baker ...	..	L ..	1	U
	{Mr W O Clough...	..	L ..	1	C
Penrith	...*Mr J W Lowther ..	..	C ..	..	C
Pudsey	...*Mr W Thornton ..	..	U ..	..	U
Pembroke (Dist)	..Egerton Allen ...	..	L ..	..	L
Perthshire ...	...Mr R G Mowbray ..	..	C ..	..	C
Portsmouth ...	...*Sir D Currie ...	..	U ..	..	U
Southampton ..	...Mr G A Finch ...	..	C ..	..	C
Salford, W ...	...Mr H Davies ...	..	C	..	C
Sheffield, Brightside	...Mr G W Palmer ...	..	L ..	1	C
Stockport	...Mr T Potter ...	..	L ..	..	L
Sunderland	...Mr W Abraham ...	L ..	..	..	L
Sandwich	...Mr C Macdonna...	..	C ..	..	C
Sheffield, Hallam	...Mr J Lloyd Wharton ...	C ..	..	..	C
Reigate	...Mr H Cubitt ...	..	C ..	..	C
Ross (Hereford)...	...*Mr Weir	..	L ..	1	U
Rossommon, N ...	...*Mr Bookin... ..	...	AP...	..	N
Sunderland	{*Mr S Storey ..	..	L ..	..	L
	{*Col Gourley ..	..	L ..	..	L
St George's Hanover Sq	Mr Goschen ..	..	U ..	..	C
Strand	...*Hon F D Smith ..	..	C ..	..	C
Staleybridge ...	...*Mr T H Sidebottom ..	..	C ..	..	C
Stockport	{*Mr L J Jennings ..	..	C ..	..	C
	{Major Hume ..	..	L	1	C
Stafford	..Mr C E Shaw ..	..	L ..	..	L
Shrewsbury ...	...Mr H D Greene ...	..	C ..	..	C
Scarborough ..	...Sir G Sitwell ...	..	C	1	..
Stoke-on-Trent ..	..Mr G Leveson Gower ..	L ..	..	L	L
St Helens (Lancs)	...*Mr H S Carr ..	..	C ..	..	C
St Pancras, S ...	..*Sir J Goldsmid ...	..	C ..	..	C
,, W ...	...Mr H K Graham ...	..	C	1	..
St Pancras, N ...	...*Mr T H Bolton ...	..	L ..	1	C
,, E ..	...*Mr R G Webster ..	..	C ..	..	C
Stockton... ..	..Mr T Wrightson ...	..	C	1	..
Salford, S.. ...	..*Mr H H Howorth ..	..	C ..	..	C
,, W... ..	..*Mr L Knowles ...	..	C ..	..	C
,, N.. ..	...Mr W H Holland,.	..	L ..	1	C
Salisbury... ...	..*Mr E H Hulse ..	..	C ..	..	C
Southampton ..	{Mr T Chamberlayne ...	C ..	..	C	C
	{Mr F H Evans ...	..	L ..	1	C
Southwark, W ...	..*R K Causton ..	..	L ..	..	L
Sheffield, C ...	..*Col H Vincent ..	..	C ..	..	C
,, (Eccleshall)	.*Mr Ashmead Bartlett .	C ..	..	C	C
,, (Hallam)	...*Stuart Wortley ..	..	C ..	..	C
,, (Brightside).	*Rt Hon A Mundella ..	..	L ..	..	L
,, (Attercliffe)	.*Hon B Coleridge ..	..	L ..	..	L
Stratford-on-Avon	...Mr F Mitford ...	..	C ..	..	C
St Ives	...*Mr Bolitho ...	..	U ..	..	U

*Member of Late Parliament.

Constituency.	Elected.	Party Gain.	Loss.	1892.	1885.
Sudbury	...*Mr C Quilter ...	..	U ..	..	U
Somerset, N ...	...Mr J C Warner ...	..	L ..	1	C
Swansea	...Mr Burnie	..	L ..	..	L
Sterling	...*Mr Campbell Banner- man	..	L ..	..	L
Shields, S... ...	...*J C Stephenson ...	..	L ..	..	L
Sleaford	...*Rt Hon H Chaplin	..	C ..	..	C
St Andrew's Burghs	..*Mr H T Anstruther	..	U ..	..	U
Swanseat	...*Sir H H Vivian	..	L ..	..	U
Strand	..Mr D Brymer Jones ...	..	L ..	..	L
Tynemouth ...	...*Mr R S Donkin ...	..	C ..	..	C
Taunton	...*Hon P Allsopp ..	..	C ..	..	C
Tottenham ..	..*Mr J Howard ...	..	C ..	..	C
T Hamlets (Mile End).	*Mr S Charrington	..	C ..	..	C
,, (Stepney)	...*Mr F W Isaacson	..	C ..	..	C
,, (Bow&Bromley)	Mr J M Macdonald	..	L ..	1	C
,, (Limehouse)	...Mr J S Wallace ...	..	L ..	1	C
,, (Poplar)	...Mr S Buxton ...	..	L ..	..	L
,, (Whitechapel).	*Mr S Montagu ...	..	L ..	..	L
,, (St George's)	...Mr J W Benn ...	..	L ..	1	C
Tamworth	...*Mr P A Muntz ..	..	C ..	..	C
Tiverton	...*Sir W Walrond ..	..	C ..	..	C
Tewkesbury ..	...*Sir J Darington ...	..	C ..	..	C
Tullamore ...	...*Mr J F Fox ...	...	AP...	..	N
Tavistock ...	...Mr H Luttrell...	..	L ..	1	U
Tunbridge ...	..Mr A G Boscawen ...	C ..	..	C	C
Thirsk	..*J G Lawson ..	..	C ..	..	C
Tyneside... ...	..*J A Pease ..	..	L ..	..	L
Tyrone Mid ..	...A O'Connor ..	...	AP...	..	N
Uxbridge ...	...*Mr Dixon Hartland	..	C ..	..	C
Wandsworth ...	...*Mr H Kimber ..	..	C ..	..	C
Warwick	..*Rt Hon A W Peel	..	U ..	..	U
Warrington ...	...Mr R Pierpoint ..	..	C ..	..	C
Waterford, W ...	..*Mr A Webb ...	..	L ..	..	L
Windsor	..*Mr F T Barry ..	..	C ..	..	C
Wolverhampton, S	...*Rt Hon C Villiers	..	U ..	..	U
,, E	...*Rt Hon H H Fowler	..	L ..	..	L
Winchester ...	...Mr W Myers ...	..	C ..	..	C
West Bromwich	...Mr J E Spencer ...	..	C ..	1	L
West Ham. ...	...Mr A Grove ...	..	C ..	..	C
West Ham ...	...Mr J K Hardie ...	..	L ..	1	C
Worcester ...	...*Hon G Allsopp ...	..	C ..	..	C
Westminster ..	..*Mr W Burdett Coutts ..	C ..	..	..	C
Wolverhampton, W	..Sir A Hickman ..	..	C	1	..
Woolwich ..	...Col Hughes ..	..	C ..	..	C
Whitehaven ...	..Mr Little	..	L ..	1	C
Wakefield ...	...Col Charlesworth, ..	C ..	..	..	C
Wigan	..*Sir F S Powell ..	..	C ..	..	C
Walsall	...Mr F James ...	..	C	1	..
Wednesbury ..	...Mr W Lloyd ..	..	C	1	..
Walworth ..	...Mr W Saunders..	..	L ..	1	C
Waterford City	...*Mr J Redmond ...	..	P ..	..	N
Wellington(Somerset).	*Sir A A Hood ...	..	C ..	..	C
Wimbledon ...	...*Mr H C Bonsor ...	..	C ..	..	C
Wilts (Cricklade)	...*Mr J Husband ...	..	L ..	1	U
West Houghton	...Mr E V Stanley ...	..	C ..	..	C
Walthamstow (Essex)	.Mr E W Byrne ...	..	C ..	..	C
Wells	...*Sir R Paget ...	..	C ..	..	C
Worcester, E ...	...Mr Austen Chamberlain	U ..	..	C	C
Wycombe (Bricks)	..*Viscount Curzon	..	C ..	..	C
Westmeath, S ...	...*Mr D Sullivan ...	...	AP...	..	N
York	{Mr Butcher ..	..	C	1	..
	{Mr F Lockwood, Q C	..	L ..	..	L
Yorks (Elland)...	...*Ald Wayman ...	..	L ..	..	L

*Member of Late Parliament.

† Sir H. H. Vivian who is here shown as a Liberal was returned in 1886 as an Unionist.

Note.—In the table given above the column "gain" indicates the seats which the combined Conservative and Unionist parties have won from their opponents; the "loss" column shows the seats which have passed over to the Liberals.

At Burnley the seat was lost to the Government at a bye-election, which took place on the resignation of Mr. Slagg (U), when Mr. Ingram was returned unopposed.

At Coventry in 1887 on the elevation of Mr. Eaton to the peerage the Conservatives lost the seat to Mr. Ballantyne (L) who retains it.

At the Hartlepools on the death of Mr. Richardson (U) in 1889, Mr. Furness (L) was elected.

At Peterborough there is a Liberal gain over 1886, but this also was secured at a bye-election in 1889.

At Rochester the Conservatives have regained the seat they lost at the bye-election in 1889, which followed the resignation of Col. Hughes-Hallett.

At Barrow a Liberal, Mr. J. N. Duncan, who succeeded Mr. Caine in 1890, has been replaced by Mr. Cayzer.

At Kennington Mr. Beaufoy is re-elected to the seat he won from Mr. Gent Davis (c).

Mr. Corbett is returned for Tradeston, Glasgow, as an Unionist; hitherto he has been described as Liberal. Hence an Unionist gain is shown above.

A Conservative loss is shown in N. St. Pancras, Mr. Bolton retakes the seat he won in 1885, lost to the Hon. C. W. Baillie in 1886, and again secured at a bye-election, in 1890.

A BRUSH WITH THE DERVISHES.

An Aden correspondent sends us a copy of a telegram, which was received from Massauah last week. A large force of about one thousand men and one hundred horse, all armed with breach-loading rifles, of the Kassala Dervishes, having raided four villages of the Beni-Amer tribe, under Italian protection, Captain Hidalgo, commanding the 4th company 1st battalion Native Troops (Bashi-Bazuks) stationed at Agardat, and reinforced by Lieutenant Spreafico, in command of about 300 native allies belonging to the Borca tribes, immediately sallied forth in search of them. After a long and wearisome march, on Thursday, 29th June, Captain Hidalgo's party, about 450 strong, reached the camp of the Dervishes in the plain of Sarobete, and suddenly attacked about 5 p.m. The Dervishes stood their ground gallantly for some time, but the native troops musketry made much havoc amongst them, and they took to flight towards Kassala, leaving on the field two Ameers or chiefs, five banners, 150 men, and a large quantity of arms, ammunitions, and camels. Of course all the cattle that had been raided was recovered, and handed over to the Beni-Amer Arabs, the lawful owners. The losses of the native troops consist in two men killed and nine wounded, two of them rather badly. This, says our correspondent, is the second time within a few months, that a small force of Bashi-Bazuks inflicted a severe defeat on Osman Digna's men. Such a result is highly creditable to the Italian officers, who in a short time have turned into brave and disciplined soldiers men who formerly were considered utterly unfit for serious service on the field.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The programme for Wednesday next, will be (weather permitting) commencing at 5 p.m., sharp :—

I.—Tent-peg and Ball Competition.—Competitors to take a peg, reverse spear, and knock a polo ball off a post with the but end.

II.—Bare Backed Race for horses and ponies.

III.—Jumping Competition, over two brushwood fences. Open to horses and ponies.

IV.—The Despatch Stakes. One pony to be sent to "the trees," bridled but not saddled, in charge of a syce. Competitors, riding another pony, start from the winning post, gallop to the trees, saddle the second pony and gallop back. First past the post wins.

V.—Horse Scurry—about ½ mile.

Owing to the delay which takes place by entries being made on the ground, it has been decided that they must be made before mid-day Wednesday, at the Gymkhana, or sent to Mr. F. C. Allen, honorary secretary.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The suggestion made by your correspondent, Mr. Pranjivandas Caliandas, is no doubt a wise one, but it is to be doubted if Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji will accept of this kind offer. I would suggest that the subscription should be raised, and be handed over to the electors of Central Finsbury to be employed in relieving the poor of that district. This will, no doubt, make a lasting impression on their minds.

Again, the whole of India should unite themselves to make this event a very memorable one by making illuminations on a particular day, say, on the day when the Parliament is next convened. The cloth merchants of the Mulji Jaitha Market have expressed their willingness to do so, and so have persons of various castes and creed.—Yours, &c.,

R. M.

ADAMANTINE FACTS AND MONUMENTAL ELOQUENCE.

Our Municipal Corporation diversified its proceedings on Monday, writes the local *Examiner*, by an agreeable excursion into the realms of monumental literature. The Tansa Water-works being now completed, it is considered but right and fitting that those who had a leading part in an "undertaking which in costliness, magnitude and importance stands unrivalled amongst municipal works in India should have their names sent down to posterity as public benefactors of the metropolis of the Western Presidency. It has been decided to erect a tablet in the new Municipal Buildings, and to our accomplished Commissioner was entrusted the delicate function of drawing up a suitable inscription. Mr. Acworth acquitted himself of the task with that success which his well-known literary ability would lead us to expect. He wrote a short essay, and submitted it to the Corporation at their Monday's meeting. Major Tulloch, Sir Charles Ollivant, Mr. W. J. B. Clerke, Dr. Blaney,—each had his meed of praise. Our worthy Coroner, we are told, "has during the course of a long life gratuitously given to the City services beyond computation in money", an expression of opinion which might, perhaps, with more appropriateness be inscribed on this prominent citizen's tomb-stone when he shall have gone where Corporators cease from troubling and Commissioners are at rest. Mr. Mehta was in a severely critical mood. The only term he could find to express his feelings as to the absurdity of the proposed inscription was the word "fatty,"—and yet Mr. Mehta is known to have a very extensive vocabulary.

The discussion was continued by other literary members of the Corporation. The majority rallied to Mr. Mehta's view, and eventually the inscription was "hung up" for three months. If I might humbly venture on a suggestion, I would propose in case the Parsee members of the Corporation have no objection—that the following sentence should find a place on the tablet :—"These works were brought to completion during the time that W. Lee-Warner, Esq., C. S., C. I. E., discharged with signal ability the duties of Secretary to Government in the Political and Judicial Departments." This would be a handsome and deserved compliment to the distinguished Civil Servant who replies to the Presidency Association's memorials, and be an evidence of his extreme popularity amongst the native community. Mr. Acworth's composition reminds me of how much Civil Service English has improved within the past 60 or 70 years. In the Thana Church there is an inscription on a monument to the memory of a Mr. Babington, who in the year 1822 lost his life in trying to save a portion of the town from destruction by fire. He had been judge of the Zillah for five years, and the monument was erected by the native inhabitants, "in deep gratitude for his constant paternal care for their happiness and in testimony of their respect for his virtues." The concluding words are :—"This adamantine fact stated, can panegyrical words increase his praise. His body shall rest in peace. His soul has fled to God." There is a cocksureness in the sentiment expressed by the final sentence which seems to be rather un-Scriptural, and surely the writer might have been less peremptory as to the future state of Mr. Babington's corporeal part. All the same, I hope the lamented judge's soul has gone heavenwards, and that his body has enjoyed peace.

"Virtue is its own reward." But this is not the opinion of a large number of our native fellow-citizens. Else, why should such a successful gathering have been held on Saturday afternoon in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute? I don't mean to quarrel, or even to find fault, with the object of the meeting. The City Coroner is one of the oldest Bombay residents; he has long taken a very active and useful part in our municipal affairs—in some branches of local administration he has given most valuable assistance—and in his professional practice he has made many of the poorer inhabitants of all denominations his debtors. But it does seem as if some of the speakers last Saturday afternoon laid on the "soap" a trifle too thick. That, however, is a matter of taste. Mr. Chandavarkar discussed philosophy, enlarged on the nature of liberty, and fell back on the eighteenth century. Dr. Bhalchandra Bhatvadekar reminded the audience how "the pigmy (Dr. Blanc) was torn to pieces by the giant, and shorn of all the arguments he had armed himself with." Mr. Kabrajee dwelt on the Doctor's cosmopolitan charity, and told how gratefully his name is remembered in every Parsee family. He quoted a remark of Lord Beaconsfield but to show that it did not hold good in the case of the City Coroner. Mr. Kabrajee went even further: "Dr. Blaney was "in his opinion, "a wonder of the world!" This adamantine fact stated, can panegyrical language increase the worthy Doctor's praise?

THE DISTURBANCE IN THE KHYBER.

A Telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Jamrud, July 6 says :—The slight disturbance with Amin Khan may be considered for the present at an end. He occupied a hill on the left on the Jamrud, and attacked Fort Maude during the night, getting so near as to burn two disused buildings. The Khyber Rifles, however, drove him off, and the news reaching him that the strength of Jamrud was to be increased caused the irate rebel to depart without leaving any address.

The Commissioner, Mr. Udney, has arrived in Peshawar, and is in consultation with Colonel Warburton.

General Sir Henry Collett, with Major Davies, visited Jumrud to-day, and assured himself that the arrangements for the troops were as complete as possible. Major Money, 9th Bengal Lancers, is in command of the force at Jamrud, Surgeon-Captain J. J. O'Donnell, in Medical charge, and Captain Keef, Royal Scots Fusiliers, in charge of the signalling.

The usual Kafila has passed through the Khyber Pass undisturbed by the tribesmen, and signallers sent up to Ali Masjid have established helio communications without trouble.

The discontent of Amin Khan is caused by his having been punished for disloyalty, and thereby losing a part of the subsidy which is paid for keeping the pass open.

Colonel Aslam Khan commands the Khyber Rifles, and is at Jamrud. The whole business will be but small, and the completeness of the arrangements leave nothing to be desired. The health of the troops at Jamrud with a very high temperature, and nothing to alleviate the heat, continues excellent, and within a few days the reinforcements will probably return to Peshawar, having thoroughly enjoyed the excitement.

A Peshawar telegram of Thursday, says :—The night passed quietly and without disturbance at Jamrud. Amin Khan seems to have disappeared, and nothing has been seen or heard of him or his followers, except a few fires on the hill sides.

The heat continues intense, and ranges as high as 108° in the quarters of the Fort.

General Sir Henry Collett, with Major Davies, Assistant Adjutant-General, has returned to Peshawar, and it is probable that the whole of the European troops will be recalled in a day or two, the garrison of Jamrud remaining temporarily strengthened by an addition of native troops.

Peshawar city is, as usual, full of the wildest rumours as to the strength of Amin Khan. As a matter of fact it is known that his following amounts to not more than 2,000, and is probably half that number.

As a provision against heat apoplexy and fever, Surgeon-Colonel Brown has ordered a plentiful supply of ice to be kept at Jamrud, and everything which can be done for the comfort of the troops is being carefully attended to. European signallers have been attached to the small telegraph office in the Fort.

THE LORD WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS.

At Dover, on Wednesday, 22nd ult., the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava was installed as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. The brilliant ceremony of installing a Lord Warden had not been witnessed since 1861, when Lord Palmerston assumed the office. The Court of Shepway, at which the Lord Warden was installed, is an exceedingly ancient institution, dating back to the years 1265, when Prince Edward became Lord Warden. Lord Dufferin is the 150th successor to the office of Lord Warden from the time of Godwin, Earl of Kent, 1053. During the century 1792-1892, there have been seven holders of the office—namely, the Right Hon. William Pitt, the Earl of Liverpool, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Dalhousie, Lord Palmerston, Earl Granville, and the Right Hon. W. H. Smith. The ceremony was favoured by excellent weather, Lord Dufferin wore the numerous orders which he holds, and was attired in the uniform of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports—a frock coat of blue cloth with scarlet facings, and buttons bearing the Cinque Ports arms and admiral's sword, and cocked hat. After a service in the Castle Church and some preliminary formalities, the members of the Grand Court of Shepway assembled. The officers of the Court present were Mr. Cohen, Q. C., Judge of the Court of Admiralty, Mr. E. W. Knocker, Seneschal, and Mr. J. Stilwell, Surrogate. The proceedings of the Court were of course of a formal character, but they excited great interest. The proclamations were first read by the Seneschal, and then the Lord Warden's precept summoning the meeting. The presentation of the returns from the various towns having been made, the Speaker addressed the Lord Warden, formally requesting him to take upon himself the duties of the office. Lord Dufferin having assented, the Court saluted him with a reverence, and a salute of 19 guns was fired from the battery near. The business of the Court terminated with an invitation from the Mayor of Dover to a banquet in the evening at the Townhall, at which Lord Dufferin spoke.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The date fixed for the commencement of the Bombay Polo Tournament is Monday, the 3rd October.

In connection with the informal opening of the Imperial Institute a reception was held at the building on June 21, and was attended by between 2,000 and 3,000 persons. The guests, who began to arrive at ten o'clock, were received by Lord Herschell (as chairman of the governing body), who was accompanied by Sir Frederick Abel and Sir Somers Vine. Among those who responded to the chairman's invitation were the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, Viscount Cross, the Earl of Albemarle, the Earl of Darnley, the Earl of Iddesleigh, the Earl of Kimberley, the Earl of Normanton, Earl Fortescue, Viscount Newport, Viscount Barrington, Lord and Lady Knutsford, Lord and Lady Brassey, Lady Thring, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Belper, Lord Carew, Lord Sudeley, Sir Frederick Leighton, Sir Q. Baden Powell, M.P., Sir Redvers Buller, Sir G. Hayter Chubb, Sir J. Danvers, Sir S. Northcote, M.P., Sir R. Temple, M.P., Sir Saul Samuel, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Francis Jeune, Sir J Bain, M.P., and Sir R. Lethbridge, M.P. A selection of music was played by Her Majesty's Royal Artillery band, stationed near the entrance, and the guests, besides inspecting the many rooms and corridors of the spacious building, had a variety of objects of interest to examine in the Indian Art Metal Work Exhibition.

A "jusson" or thanksgiving ceremony, to be followed by a dinner, will be performed this day at Cama Baug, Khetwady, to commemorate the election of Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee as a member of Parliament for Central Finsbury. The town of Nowsaree observed Friday last as a general holiday in honour of the event. Mr. Dadabhai is a member of the priestly class residing in that town, and bodies of men marched through the streets with tom-toms beating, and raised shouts of triumph in his name. All the schools were closed. In the afternoon a public meeting was held at the "Luxmon Hall" under the presidency of Dastoor Darabjee Mahiarjee; a subscription was raised; and telegrams of congratulation and of thanks were sent to Mr. Dadabhai and the electors of Central Finsbury, respectively. In the evening the fire-temple was illuminated, and another thanksgiving ceremony was gone through. In Surat and other towns arrangements are being made for holding public meetings for the same object. In Calcutta the Indian Association held a preliminary meeting on Friday, when it was resolved to call a public meeting in which all the native public bodies were expected to join. Illuminations in native quarters and the closing of native schools and colleges to-day were resolved upon. The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association have also resolved to call a public meeting at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to commemorate Mr. Dadabhai's election.

The exhibition of the Indian collections loaned by the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, Lord Northbrook, Lord and Lady Reay, Lord Ripon, the Countess of Mayo, and other ladies and gentlemen to the Imperial Institute is of exceeding and unique interest, comprising rare ornaments, inlaid and bejewelled saddles and swords, and a host of curiosities which will move the enthusiastic admiration of the latter-day Britishers whose good fortune it has not been to visit the East. The organisation of the exhibition of Indian metal work was entrusted to Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Hendley, the honorary secretary of the Jeypore Musuem, and has been carried out with the efficiency which was to be anticipated from such an authority.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the levee which the Duke of Connaught held, on the 13th ult., at St. James's Palace, was remarkable for two unusual incidents. Lt.-Gen. H. M. Hamilton, C.B., who was gazetted to the colonelcy of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, was accompanied by four sons—Capt. Gilbert Hamilton, 14th Hussars; Capt. Bruce Hamilton, East Yorkshire Regt.; Capt. Hubert Hamilton, the Queen's; and 2nd Lieut. Keith Hamilton, Oxfordshire L.I. But Col. R. W. Routledge, commanding the 2nd Vol. Bn. Royal Fus, was able to boast a more remarkable following, for he passed his Royal Highness attended by five sons, all officers of his regiment.

Mrs. Brown-Potter and Mr. Kyrle Bellew, (says the *Pall Mall*, have dissolved partnership. There is talk, adds our contemporary of the former appearing in some of her Australian and provincial success, but nothing definite has yet been decided upon.

Miss Nettie Atkinson's second violin recital was given on June 20 at Princess' Hall, when her reception was again most favourable. She had the valuable assistance of Mdle. Kleeberg in Beethoven's sonata in D major, and her solos were familiar pieces by Wieniawski and Saint-Saens. Master Gerardy, Miss Beverley Robinson, Mdme. Belle

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ENGLAND.

The mail left four days before the date of the dissolution and the work in the constituencies was well under weigh. Political meetings had been held in all parts of the country and addresses to electors had already appeared.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. Gladstone's address to his constituents was published on June 23 (night). Referring, in the first place, to Ireland, he says the issue for the country to decide is "whether the three countries are henceforth to constitute in reality, as well as by statute and in name, a United Kingdom. There never was a period," he goes on to say, "in which Ireland was so loyal to the Crown, so attached to Great Britain, or so united in hearts as in the years following 1782, when she enjoyed privileges of local self-government, until that concord was disturbed, in and after 1795, by wicked machinations. For a generation after the Union she slept a deadly sleep of physical misery and political servitude. The victories of reform, achieved in 1829 and 1832, at length gave her consciousness and a voice. From that time to this her heavy grievances and her battling aspirations have constituted the great standing burden of your Parliament and the chief impediment to the prosecution of its arduous and complicated office for Great Britain with the energy which that office demands." On the outlines of the proposal for which the Liberal party has unitedly contended during the last six years he says: "I hope before many days are over to address you. I now say it is a proposal to set both Parliament and Ireland free—Ireland for the management of her own domestic affairs by a local legislature in close sympathy with Irish life, and Parliament for the work of overtaking the vast arrears of business, and supplying with reasonable despatch the varied legislative wants of England, Scotland, and Wales. The constant growth of sound opinon, testified in the result of a multitude of by-elections, has shown that the British people, through time and persistent discussion, now thoroughly comprehend, on the one hand how irrestible are the claims of Ireland on honour and justice, and, on the other, how the settlement of these claims lays open the direct road to the satisfaction of British interests, too long held in suspense. As regards the government of Ireland by the now expiring Parliament I shall contend, when I have the honour of addressing you, that it has utterly failed in every respect, save one—the Ministry has enabled the Irish agriculturist to improve his condition by passing an Act in 1887, the main provision of which it denounced in 1886 as immoral and dishonourable. By that denunciation it drove the people into what was called the Plan of Campaign, and became the true author of whatever danger or hardship it produced." Concluding the Irish part of the address, he says:—"Ireland, gentlemen, indignant at the broken pledges of the Tory and Dissentient Coalition, is more than ever hostile to the methods of government from Dublin Castle, once so eloquently denounced by Mr. Chamberlain; but she is calm and peaceful in her reliance upon you and the constituencies of Great Britain, and the sentiments which already prevail between the British and Irish peoples supply a happy omen of the reciprocal affection which cannot but follow the frank concession of Home Rule, sheltered by Imperial supremacy. Even in the two counties of the North, where alone alarm prevails over calm reason, I do not doubt that experience will quickly bring the population back to that sense of brotherhood with the rest of Ireland which before the Union so honourably distinguished their fathers. The Irish question hitherto so obtrusive has seemed during the existence of this Parliament as if it sadly distracted the consideration of British wants and wishes. Yet I notice with pleasure that there never has been a period when these British wants and wishes gained more ground from discussion, or more largely ripened and rootad themselves in the public mind. They have been enumerated again and again at the great annual meeting of the Liberal Federation. Most of them concerned the whole Ireland. Some touch the special exigencies of Scotland and of Wales, where the public sense has constitutionally declared itself against the maintenance of the respective religious establishments, where various special needs are felt, and where, above all, it is most justly deemed a grievance that, upon questions properly their own, Scotch and Welsh opinion has again and again, in defiance of Liberal effort, been overridden by a majority, though I hope and believe only a temporary majority, of English votes."

The promises for the future include a sound and easy system of registration, such as shall practically insure the exercise of the franchise by large numbers now excluded, but whose title Parliament has fully recognised by recent Acts, and especially by the comprehensive enfranchisements of 1884 and 1885. With registration he associates the adoption of the provision popularly known as "one man one vote"; the extension by every moral influence of the present too limited representation of labour, the transfer to the community of the necessary charges of elections, and the removal by legislation of the pecuniary impediments which the conditions of labouring life now offer to the representation of the wage-earning population by persons of their own class and association. With regard to the liquor laws he promises not only the establishment of a representative licensing authority, but the grant to the people of purely local powers of option, "such as shall give them an effective voice in determining the conditions of the liquor traffic, even up to the point of providing within properly constituted areas for its extinction." As to shorter hours of labour, he hopes to have early opportunities of explanation or of conference with his constituents. In conclusion, he expresses the belief that this is the last general election in which he can expect to take part.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE NON-CONFORMISTS.

Mr. Gladstone met a large number of Non-conformist Ministers at the residence of the Rev. Guinness Rogers, at Clapham-common, on Saturday afternoon (18 ult.). Mr. Gladstone said: I think, gentlemen, my principal duty on this occasion is to endeavour to examine, and to examine as fairly as I can, the paper that I hold in my hand, and my copy of which I owe, not to communications from any of those gentlemen who are now conducting the movement in Ireland, but this copy and several other copies I owe to the Non-conformist friend and correspondents who have determined I should not remain excluded from the benefits of the knowledge here conveyed. (The document alluded to by the right hon. gentleman was entitled "An Appeal to the Non-conformists of England, Scotland, and Wales from their Brethren in Ireland.") Now, I will observe, gentlemen, that there is a great compassion for your condition. As residents in England, what can you know of Ireland? Nothing at all. But the curious part of it is there being four and three-quarter millions of residents in Ireland, who ought to know something about it; not less than three and a-half millions of those residents, who ought to have had all the advantages of knowledge, hold an opinion directly antagonistic to that of those who send you this memorial. But then we are told, "Oh, these three and a-half millions; no attention at all is to be paid to their views! It is we, the privileged minority who alone have sense, alone have feelings, alone have independence of judgment—although independence of judgment does not flourish among us without a certain limitation which makes those who dissent from the majority very prudently desire to conceal their names. Now, gentlemen, the object is to give you information. Considering your benighted state of ignorance, and your total want of consistence of the facts in Ireland. I think we might have expected of our friends that they would have introduced into the body of this document something like evidence. The paper, however, is simply a series of allegations, perfectly sincere, but not worth one single grain of what approaches to proof in support of those allegations which are in the strictest sense exparte allegations, and nothing more. In the first place, they describe the apprehensions which they entertain—not that the paper is a paper for the purpose of setting forth those apprehensions. What are they? Two of them are quite specific. There is an apprehension in the first place that after Home Rule shall have been passed advantage will be taken of it at once to set up a Roman Catholic religious establishment. No evidence in support of it! Why is there no evidence in support of it? Because nothing could be had. Is there any evidence upon the other side? Yes, gentlemen; there is this evidence upon the other side—that the Irish National party and the Roman Catholic members of that party, unanimously, in the year 1886, concurred in and promoted the adoption of a clause for insertion in the Home Rule bill which absolutely bound the hands of every Irish parliament, and prohibited the erection of an establishment. (Cheers.) Now, it is a little difficult, is it not, that these gentlemen who claim all the knowledge, who claim all the competency, who come forward in an attitude of consolation for your ignorance and darkness, and would begin by telling you they are dreadfully afraid of the setting up of a Roman Catholic establishment—to say this when the Roman Catholic members themselves concurred in promoting such an establishment by law.

I receive from time to time letters from Ulster men—from Ulster elders and Ulster ministers—expressing deep regret at language which is held in their assemblies by their moderators as tending to the exasperation of controversy. But if I ask any of these gentlemen whether they are willing that I should publicly state their names with their responsibility they respectfully decline. Nor am I surprised. I do not think you can expect them to subject themselves to social boycotting and perhaps religious boycotting. What I would say is this: I could wish that that highly respectable Presbyterian body in Ireland which has never in old times been connected with the odious cause of ascendency would have given us more positive and determinate evidence of the state of opinion amongst them. In a period which I well remember—in what we familiarly call the Jingo period, about 12 or 14 years ago—the Non-Episcopal and the Non-Established clergy in Scotland, who represent the Free church; the United Presbyterian church, the Congregationalists, and other bodies presented an address to me, and took the responsibility of signing that address. The number of these gentlemen came near 1,800, and they prayed me to maintain an anti-Jingo declaration. Now I am told that there are 990 Protestant members who are anti-Home Rulers in Ireland. Where are their signatures? (Hear, hear.) They have never been produced. But certain gentlemen come forward and say that they are convinced that these ministers are of one mind. That has never been proved. I do not believe they can produce 990 names, or anything near it, of Protestant ministers in Ireland—I am not including the ex-Established Church—who would declare against Home Rule.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. Chamberlain on Friday (24 ultimo) was present at two ward meetings in Birmingham. Mr. Chamberlain said his political enemies were obliged to bring forward a stranger to the city to oppose him. In the crisis of 1886 Birmingham supported the principles of Mr. Bright, and stood firm in the cause of the Union, and as long as they stood firm it was impossible for Mr. Gladstone and his supporters to say that Liberalism and Home Rule were indentical. He believed his constitutents would show they remained firm against what they believed to be a dangerous and a disastrous policy—remember the case of the American colonies. In Birmingham, too, in 1832, in every house, from the richest to the poorest, were displayed placards, "No taxes paid till the Reform bill passes." The older Liberalism—that which Mr. Gladstone had deserted—did not call these men fools and rogues, raving and wearing Birmingham men. That passive resistance was successful, and so would be that of Ulster if she were driven to her last entrenchments. The events of the last six months strengthened the Unionists in their opposition to Home Rule, especially in the further knowledge of the kind of men with whom the Liberals had allied themselves. After reviewing the history of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule proposals Mr. Chamberlain said so anxious was he then for a settlement of this question that he (Mr. Chamberlain) had offered, if an agreement were arrived at to retire from pulic life. He pledged himself, if again elected, that he would never repeat that offer. Mr. Chamberlain concluded by referring to the work done by the Unionist Government and appealing to the electors not to displace them.

At Birmingham on Friday night (24th ult.) Mr Chamberlain said Birmingham was the stronghold of the Unionist cause. He recalled the fact that he had brought for ward a scheme of local government for Ireland in which "the great Protestant province" was put on a different footing from the rest of the country. He endeavoured to get that proposal adopted at the Round Table conference, and had always believed that they came to no agreement because Mr. Morley and Sir W. Harcourt were not plenipotentiaries at all, but were creatures of Mr. Parnell and the Irish party. In a pamphlet circulated among his constituents it was asserted that he was a person of great and inordinate ambition—that he had a terrible temper—(laughter)—that it was his spite and personal feeling against Mr. Gladstone which prevented him returning to the Liberal party and supporting his policy of Home Rule. About the time of the Round Table conference he wrote to Mr. Morley that if he or his party considered that any objection to himself personally stood in the way of an amicable agreement on the Irish question he was prepared to retire from public life. The offer was not accepted. He thought now it went too far, and would have involved dangers greater than any which at that time he foresaw. He pledged himself that he would never repeat the offer.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chamberlain issued his address to the electors of West Birmingham, in which he says:—"Although the maintenance of the Union is still a question of supreme importance, I do not base my claims to your support on this ground exclusively. I point with satisfaction to the legislation, Liberal in the best sense of the word, which in spite of opposition and obstruction, has been successfully accomplished by the Unionist Government. Thanks to the firm, and at the same time conciliatory, spirit of our foreign policy the Government have been able to direct their whole attention to domestic affairs; and for the first time for many years England and Scotland, as well as Ireland, have had their fair share of consideration. In Ireland the Unionist party have pursued the policy which was the avowed and settled aim of every Liberal until Mr. Gladstone made his surrender to Mr. Parnell. General result of the Unionist policy in Ireland has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The Convention of Ulster—the largest and most representative ever held in the United Kingdom—has made it clear that the Protestant minority in Ireland, supported by many of the most intelligent and influential of their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens, will never consent to transfer their allegiance from the Imperial Parliament to a Parliament in Dublin, consisting of delegates of the National league, chosen under the direction of the Roman Catholic priesthood. But setting aside the imminent prospect of civil war if any attempt were made to force upon Ulster a rule which the majority in Ulster are determined to reject the mere reopening of the agitation would be followed by that disturbance, that disorder and that crime which marked its previous conduct. The concession of Home Rules would in no case be a final settlement, once the Irish Nationalist's have frequently declared their intention of using any bill which falls short of their most extreme demands as a means of extorting further concessions from the weakness of the British Government, and meanwhile no progress could be made in the settlement of other reforms, all of which, we are told on Mr. Gladstone's direct authority, must be indefinitely postponed so long as Ireland blocks the way. In these circumstances the return of a Home Rule majority would be injurious to the interests of Great Britain, and fatal to the peace and prosperity of Ireland."

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

The Duke of Devonshire on Wednesday, 22nd ult., addressed a large number of Unionists assembled in the Bath theatre. His grace said that in the coming contest the electors of England ought to beat the record of the last 25 years, and to show that a Government which had ruled during six years prudently and well should receive another lease of power from a grateful and contended country. The hopes of their opponents rested upon promises alone; they had no other credentials. Whether any of the Gladstonian proposals were good or bad, the programme was neither a real nor an honest one. There was something pathetic as well as instructive in Mr. Gladstone's attitude towards the deputation that waited on him with reference to the legislative eight hours day. As to Home Rule he (the Duke of Devonshire) did not think the difficulties of their opponents were disappearing or diminishing. Ulster was not their only difficulty. Mr. Gladstone had done his best to diminish the effect of the great demonstration at Belfast. If the men of Ulster meant what they said (and he did not think that Mr. Gladstone himself had thrown any doubt upon that point) they meant that they would owe no obedience to a subordinate Government established in Dublin. They knew Mr. Gladstone was ready to use force to deal with the "fools and rogues" who might be open to the incitements of the Prime Minister. But what they wanted to know was whether Mr. Gladstone was prepared to use force to overcome that kind of resistance indicated by the resolutions of the Ulster convention. If he was, what was the force, and where was it to come from? (renewed cheers.) Was he prepared to do what he was not prepared to do in 1886, and hand over to the Irish National Government in Dublin the Irish constabulary in its present efficient condition? That was not a prospect which could be looked upon by a British statesman without a scintilla of apprehension. (Cheers.)

MR. JOHN MORLEY AT NEWCASTLE.

At a large meeting of Liberals at Newcastle on Saturday, convened on a day's notice only, Mr. John Morley and Mr. James Craig were enthusiastically adopted as the Liberal candidates for that city at the General election. Mr. Morley, in the course of a stirring speech of an hour and a quarter's duration, said the party to which he belonged had given the franchise to the workman, and they now desired to bring it to the villagers' own door; to give to the agricultural labourer power over the things in which he was concerned, and take him out of the grip of the parson and the squire. He was glad that he and Mr. Balfour were agreed over Poor Law Reform, and hoped he would yet have Mr. Balfour's help in the appointment of a committee of inquiry. Continuing, Mr. Morley said he fully concurred with Mr. Gladstone that Home Rule was the first, but not the only measure which required their attention. With Home Rule they would not transfer their allegiance, but would be in a strong position to face the responsibility of the common good of their common country.

Mr. John Morley's address to the electors of Newcastle says:—"It will still manifestly be my duty first and foremost to aid in prosecuting the great cause of the better government of Ireland to such an issue as shall relieve the Imperial Parliament from a distracting and obstructive burden, and at the same time shall enlist the capacity and energy of Irishmen in the orderly government of their country. These two objects, in the view of the Liberal party, can only be realised by the full transfer of Irish affairs to the effective control of an Irish legislative body sitting in Ireland, and an Irish executive working with it, with full reservation of the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament in the final resort. In the new Parliament many proposals will certainly be made in the interest of the wage-earners of the country. These proposals will deserve and they will require considerate, patient, and sympathetic examination; each proposal will have to be thought out both on its own merits and with a view to its effect on our complex, industrial and commercial system as a whole. In this examination I for one shall be animated, as I have been all my life, by an earnest and heart-felt desire to soften the vicissitudes and ease the hardships of the host of manual toilers who do so much for the service of the world, and who, as yet, have so scanty a share of the world's heritage. On the threshold of a serious attempt at social reform, I conceive, too, stands a thorough and comprehensive inquiry into the the working of the Poor law, and I should press for the opening of such an inquiry as one of the first objects of a new Parliament. The reforms of the licensing system is urgent. I shall be ready on every occasion to further and support legislation that will give to the inhabitants of proper local areas the same direct control over the issue of licenses as is now exercised by a landowner within his own estate. The fabric of the Local Government in country districts is as yet little more than a skeleton of the work that still remains to be done in this drection. I look to the creation of Village councils. I have always taken, and shall continue to take, an active part in the endeavour to obtain for the Local Government of London all the power and privileges which are possessed by the large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The principal of religious equality, is of the very salt of Liberalism, demands early attention for the cases of Wales and Scotland. I need not dwell on land reform, nor on those proposals for making any electoral system simpler, wider, more just, popular, and more effectually representative, which find a foremost place in the Newcastle programme. You know already that I warmly favour all these measures, and I am aware of no reason why some of them, such as registration, for instance, should not be put forward as soon as ever a Liberal majority comes into power.

LORD ROSEBERY AT EDINBURGH.

The Earl of Rosebery on Monday, 20th ult., addressed a Liberal demonstration in the Music-hall, Edinburgh, in connection with the contest in the west division of the city. He said they would have the authorised Liberal programme very shortly, but, in the main, whatever the details of that programme might be, the real issues on which the coming contest would be fought would be two in number. One was Home Rule for Ireland—(cheers)—the other was the method and spirit in which legislation was to be carried on in the next period. As to Home Rule for Ireland, he would make his statement of faith in a single sentence. He believed that Home Rule was the only solution worthy of the name of the Irish difficulty, and he believed it was possible to give to Ireland legislative autonomy without doing violence to the lines of the constitution of the United Kingdom, and without undue risk to the rights of the Irish minority. (Applause.) The next point on which the election would be fought was even more important because it was less understood. It was the method and spirit in which legislation was to be carried on that was the point on which the people were most likely to be hoodwinked. There was no difficulty passing a bill with a high-sounding name, and saying you had dealt with the question at issue. That was a trick that was being played on the constituencies at this moment. What, he asked, would be the first measure of a Government which wished to be in touch with the people at this crisis? Would it not be to fix the elections on such a day as would suit the great majority of the people?

SIR W. HARCOURT AT STOCKPORT.

Sir William Harcourt was met at Stockport station on Tuesday (27 ult.) by a large deputation from the Stockport Liberal Association, and presented with an address. Sir William, in a short speech from the railway carriage, said Stockport and the rest of the country was about to support their grand leader in his great work. He said that one thing which was satisfactory at the commencement of this great contest was to see the enemy, before the engagement, shrinking from the foe before them. Let the Liberals win 35 seats and the Unionist majority was gone. The Unionists said they had on their side all the rank and wealth and all the respectability. But what had their dukes and all their millionaries and all their lecturers done for them? What of the pertness of the Argylls and the pedantry of the Diceys? Look at Rossendale. There the Humpty-Dumpty of Unionism sat upon a wall, but Humpty-Dumpty got a great fall, and all the dukes horses and all the duke's men would never set Humpty-Dumpty up again. The Unionists knew very well that during the past six years their Unionism had gone backwards and Home Rule had gone forward. That was as it should be. They would receive condign punishment for violated faith, broken promises, and recreant policy. In conclusion, he said that Home Rule would only be the forerunner of other reforms.

MR. CHAPLIN AT YEOVIL.

Speaking on Saturday, 18th ult., at a large mass meeting of agriculturists held at Yeovil, Mr. Chaplin said he had not the slightest doubt that the Government retained the confidence of the country. When they returned to power they would steadily persevere in the traditional policy of the Tory party, and introduce measures of reform which would benefit the masses, such as the creation of district councils and alterations in the parochial system in the interests of the deserving aged poor.

THE ULSTER CONVENTION.

At Belfast on Friday (June 24) nearly 12,000 men of Ulster, representing every class and every creed in the province, declared against the granting of Home Rule to Ireland. Never before in the history of Ireland had such a scene been witnessed as was presented in the Convention Hall and the Botanic Gardens of the city in the afternoon. Everything favoured the proceedings, and, prophecies to the contrary notwithstanding, tumult and disorder were unknown. When, at the stroke of twelve, the Duke of Abercorn, the President, took the chair, every seat in the spacious building was occupied. Three-quarters of an hour earlier the doors had been thrown open, and, without the slightest difficulty or confusion, the representatives of every polling district in Ulster had found the special places reserved for them. The seriousness of that purpose (says the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) was clearly manifested on every face. Every one meant in all earnestness to "declare, in an orderly and authoritative assembly, to the electors of Great Britain the attitude which the Unionists of Ulster hold in regard to the question of Home Rule."

The Duke of Abercorn, whose rising was the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm, said: Men of Ulster, can anyone in this hall who does not possess a heart of stone be unaffected by the magnificent spectacle that presents itself—a sight unequalled in the political history of this country? It is a grand demonstration, vast in its extent, solemn in its nature. We are on the eve, men of Ulster, of a great political crisis in our history. A great danger threatens us and is hanging over our heads. The loss of civil and religious liberty threatens us if the policy of our opponents is carried into effect. Our first care must be to prevent the British electorate from any longer being misled, respecting the loyal men of Ulster, Protestant and Catholic, ay, and also the loyal men of the other three provinces in Ireland, by statements put forward by men eager for power and blind to every other consideration, even in the future prosperity of this great kingdom. No body of men will be more vitally affected by any great political changes than ourselves. We intend to-day to show to our English and Scotch friends that the name of Ulster is not a sham but a reality. (This declaration raised a tremendous cheer.) To charge Lord Salisbury with urging Ulster to civil war is to travesty his words. The premier is gifted with the singular faculty of looking into the future, and after six years of successful government he and Mr. Balfour—(loud cheers)—know well the disposition of the people of this country and in his official position Lord Salisbury only felt it to be his duty to utter a word of warning to the English people; but if those to whom this appeal is made turn a deaf ear, and if tranquility is not restored, then who can explain if in future years the words of warning of Lord Salisbury uttered are justified and his prophecies are realised? (Hear, hear.) Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme is being hatched in darkness. It is a base fraud upon the unsuspecting electorate of England, and upon the national party in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, in his speech the other day at the Memorial Hall, never ventured to give even an outline of the Home Rule policy, though he referred to rogues and fools existing in Ireland. He could not have then been alluding to his own supporters. (Laughter.) Sir William Harcourt, when using the words "with security to the integrity of the kingdom," ought to have added "and for the protection of the minority." This, men of Ulster, is the key-note of this great question, the security for the protection of the minority. Mr. Gladstone contemplates the possibility of using the forces of the Crown to subjugate the people of the north of Ireland under the feet of an overbearing and exulting majority. (Cries of "Never.") A critical period is before you, but as you look to the past with pride, so you may look to the future without alarm. I see before me stubborn Tory and sturdy Radical standing side by side. You have fought before, you may fight again in political struggles, but on this one burning, vital question you are all united. (Vociferous cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs.) You are indebted for the rights that you now enjoy to the determination of your fathers. You are resolved to hand them down, unweakened and undiminished, to your sons. Men of the North, once more I say we will not have Home Rule. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Sir W. Q. Ewart then moved a resolution condemning Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme, and declaring that any attempt to set up a Parliament in Ireland would inevitably result in disorder, violence, and bloodshed. A number of delegates, including Mr. John Sinclair, J.P. (Presbyterian and Liberal Unionist); the Earl of Erne, K.P. (Episcopalian, and Grand Master of the Orangemen of Ireland); Mr. Thomas Andrews, president of the Ulster Reform Club (Unitarian and Liberal Unionists); and Rev. James Cregan (Belfast), Congregationalist and Liberal-Unionist, spoke in support of the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

Rev. Dr. Lynd, ex-Moderator, Presbyterian, and Liberal Unionist, moved: "That we extend to our brother Unionists in the other province of Ireland the assurance of our profound sympathy, recognising their position as even more critical than our own, and declaring our determination to make common cause with them in resisting any attempt to deprive them of their liberty and security which they now enjoy under the union with Great Britain."

Rev. Dr. Kane (Episcopalian, Conservative, and Grand Master of the Belfast Orangemen), in seconding the resolution, said: "We satisfy ourselves to-day with a respectful but firm protest, and with a note of earnest warning such as our illustrious fellow-countryman, Lord Wolseley, sounded when he said: "Hitherto it had been the lot of our soldiers and sailors to face the foreign enemies of this country with arms in their hands; hitherto they had succeeded in keeping at a distance from our shores all foreign foes; but now they called upon the people of England in their turn to do their duty and trample under foot those enemies who were more serious than any foreigners could be, because they were enemies living in our very midst. He called upon them to a man—he called upon the English nation with one voice to say, 'Hands off' to that man, whoever he might be, who would dare to break and dismember this Empire, and who, in so doing, would ruthlessly destroy it." (Cheers.) Men of Ulster, you avow your readiness to follow Lord Wolseley in this call he makes upon the English people, who have conquered foreign foes, to put down treason "in our very midst." He is one of us!—an Irish Loyalist to the core. Our fathers followed his gallant ancester at Newtownbutler, and followed him to victory; and we cannot do better than fix our eyes upon the oriflamme of Wolseley, and follow him in his war upon domestic treason. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution having been enthusiastically adopted,

The Lord Mayor of Belfast said: My Lord Duke I have much pleasure in being the medium of conveying to you the thanks of this great meeting for your dignified conduct in the chair to-day. (Cheers.)

The Duke briefly responded, the audience sang "God Save the Queen," the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. N. M. Brown, D. D., ex-Moderator, and the proceedings ended.

The subsequent out-door demonstration in the Botanic Gardens was in every sense a most remarkable gathering. Tickets had been issued, but the officials stationed at the entrances found the collection of them an impossible task, owing to the tremendous pressure of the public. The gates were consequently thrown open, and the people admitted *en masse*. There must have been quite 120,000 persons present. Three platforms had been erected. The speakers inncluded Mr. T. W. Russel, Mr. J. W. Richardson, the Earl of Enniskillen, Lord Frederick Hamilton, Col. M'Calmont, the Rev. Dr. Traill, the Mayor of Derry, the Earl of Caledon, Mr. Arnold Foster, and Col. Waring, M. P. The convention resolutions were carried at all the platforms. No accidents of any kind came under the notice of the police.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions.—Major R. P. Macdonald, Hampshire Regimegt; Major H. Kilgour, Northumberland Fusiliers: Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Harley and Major R. A. Hickson, East Kent Regiment; Lieutenants R. W. Waldy, Bedfordshire Regiment; H. G. Young, Royal Fusiliers; R. B. Barker, Welsh Fusiliers. To 2nd Battalions.—Major J. W. Malit, Captain W. A. Willmott, Lieutenants H. S. Ainslie, O. H. Lawson and A. B. Drummond, Northumberland Fusiliers; Captains Nelson and R. M. O. Glynn, Middlesex Regiment; Captain K. P. Apthorp, Royal Irish Regiment.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment.—Lieutenant R. P. Stares to be Adjutant. 7th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Watts, from 5th Bengal Cavalry, to be Commandant, vice Steward vacated. 35th Sikhs.—Lieutenant V. Hughes, supernumerary, to be permanent Wing Officer.

Lieutenant W. Musgrave, West Yorkshire Regiment, has been appointed to the 23rd Madras Infantry, on probation for the Staff Corps.

Major A. G. Watson, Station Staff Officer, Jullundur, has been granted 60 day's privilege leave; and Captain E. J. Sharpe, Middlesex Regiment, and Lieutenant H. M. Brownlow, 39th Garhwalis, leave to England on medical certificate for 6 and 12 months, respectively.

The annual dinner of the 3rd Guards' Club took place in the Victoria Room of the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant on June 20, the Duke of Connaught, K. G., presiding.

The Duke of Cambridge presided on June 22 at the annual dinner of the Staff College, held in the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole. He was supported on his right by Gen. Napier, and on his left by Gen. Sir Archibald Alison. Covers were laid for ninety.

Sir J. Linton Simmons presided on June 17 at the thirty-seventh universary meeting of the Soldiers' Daughters's Home at Hampstead. The report stated that the financial position of the home was very satisfactory, and the health of the children had been excellent. Lady Simmons distributed a number of prizes.

General officers commanding at home and abroad are in future to send, as soon after Jan. 17 each year as possible, reports on the subject of the health of the troops under their command, the general condition of defences, barracks, &c., and the progress of military works, the general condition of mobilisation equipment, stores, storehouses, &c., the working of any new regulation or system, or the utility of any new arm or equipment, and any other matter which may be of importance and interest. The report, however, is not to be used for bringing to notice for the first time any general questions, defects, or shortcomings which can be more conveniently and expeditiously dealt with in separate communications as they occur.

The rank of Conductor in the Army Service Corps has been abolished, and that of 1st Class Sergt.-Major substituted.

Sir Evelyn Wood, speaking at the "South African Dinner" on June 17, at the Hotel Metropole, in reply to the toast of the "Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces," said he could not refrain from making an allusion to Lord Wantage's Commission. There had been many epitomes of that Commission, but singularly enough, not one which, in his opinion, epitomised his views adequately. He should like to explain his assertion that the bulk of men in the British army were not capable of a day's work in England. The ability to do a day's work in England he judged to mean the ability to carry forty or fifty pounds fourteen or twenty miles a day. That, he said emphatically, the bulk of men at Aldershot were unable to do. We were supposed to accept as the standard of the army men at the age of eighteen years. We were, in fact, accepting men below this standard—that is to say, men less than 33 in. round the chest, less than 5 ft. 4in. in height, and less than 8 st. 4 lb. (the right weight for the Derby) in weight. At the same time he would say that the men whom they recruited nowadays were sober, better behaved, easier to manage, and better citizens.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

On Monday, June 20, on the motion for going into Committee on the Indian Budget, Sir Roper Lethbridge called attention to certain grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants of India with reference to their pensions, their term of service, and their furlough allowances. The uncovenanted servants asked not for generosity, but for justice; and they felt certain, from their knowledge of the Indian character, that that justice would commend itself quite as much to the native public opinion as to the English public opinion in India or in this country. As to the report of the Select Committee of 1890, he pointed out that the inquiry before that Committee was distinctly and avowedly in the nature of an arbitration. The report of the Committee was couched in the broadest and most general—and, he might add, liberal—terms. It recommended to the consideration of the Indian Government and the Secretary of State, first a general readjustment of the pensions; secondly, a uniform scheme for pensions and furlough; and, thirdly, the Committee asked the consideretion of the Secretary of State in Council to the obstacles in taking furlough arising from the insufficiency of the present furlough pay, and suggested that some period of furlough should in all cases count as service for pension. One small point had been granted—that the age from which service for pension should count should be fixed at twenty years. It was really difficult to believe the Government of India was to be taken seriously when it practically put aside every detail of redress which it expected to give and conceded simply the points upon which it received specific and direct instructions from the Committee. He did not wish to minimise the value of the two isolated concessions that had been made. The contention was that all payments in England should be at the rate of 2s. to the rupee. Many officers possessed a right to that rate of payment under their written contracts, and it was decided that certain officers had that right so far as furlough allowances were concerned. But as, under those contracts, the very same words were used with regard to pensions, he contended pensions under those contracts should be drawn at the same rate. The Select Committee, having taking the evidence not only of a number of officers, but also of Mr. Waterfield, formally said, "We advise a compromise. We do not advise that the full sum of 2s. shall be given in pensions, but that 1s. 9d. should be given." That compromise, so far as pensions were concerned, was loyally accepted throughout the service, but it was expected that something of the same kind would be done with regard to furlough allowances. The reduction of pensionable service from thirty to twenty-five years was, he believed, intended to be conceded not only by the Committee but by the Government. The witnesses before the Committee all agreed that the lives of many officers had been imperilled by the enormous period of service, that very few ever lived to complete their thirty years' service, and that, if they did, they did not get out of India until their health was broken down. Mr. Waterfield, the Financial Secretary to the India Office in his evidence, said the Government of India had repeatedly represented to the Secretary of State that a service of thirty years was too great a strain on Europeans. He also said many officers had never been able to go on furlough because it did not count for pension, and that the Furlough Committee suggested that of the period qualifying for pension one-tenth should be spent on leave. The result was that the Select Committee recommended, amongst other things, that a certain amount of furlough should count as service for pensions. The Government of India itself intended that this most reasonable concession of cutting down the inordinate service of thirty years to the more reasonable period of twenty-five years should be allowed. In December, 1890, the Secretary of State ordered that one year's leave with allowance out of fifteen should count as service for pension, and two years out of twenty-five. There was not one word in that order about thirty years' service, and yet at this moment these unfortunate men had still to serve their full thirty years in India, less the two years' furlough allowed. Turning to the claim for improved furlough rules all along the line, including a levelling up of the rules as to the amount of furlough admissible and more liberal furlough pay generally, there was hardly a single man still in active service who was called before the Committee who did not bitterly complain of the present state of the rules. One witness said that on the last furlough he took, after six years' service, his allowances were actually insufficient to pay his passage home and back again. The evidence all went so much that way that the chairman of the Committee said it was quite clear that if the furlough pay was so bad men would not take leave. Mr. Waterfield said, in answer to a question, that the Furlough Committee of the Government of India in 1868 declared that it was for the benefit of the public service that officers, especially Europeans, should be encouraged to take a moderate amount of leave, and that the present rule was strongly prohibitive of their doing so. These statements had been sufficient to make the whole service feel that they had a claim to consideration, and he thought that on these points the House might fairly give ear to the representation of those fellow-countrymen who were suffering from the rigours of one of the most severe climates in the world for so many years. Alluding to the request that the maximum limit of pensions should be, as promised to many of these civil servants, £500 and not merely 5,000 rupees, the difference might appear small, but it amounted to £80 at present, and it was an important matter to men who had large families to maintain. By a concession which had been made the amount had been raised from £350 to £420, and he now asked that the Department would raise the pension to the full amount of £500. Some of these uncovenanted servants had written contracts, but he thought the claims of equity and the dignity and good faith of the country demanded that the others should have what they had expected to get, and what, according to the evidence of Mr. Waterfield, both parties to the bargain had contemplated that they should get, when the enagement was made. Referring to the threatened scarcity in India, which had not been altogether averted, though the danger of a great famine had passed off, in his opinion great credit was due to district officers, as well as to Lord Harris and Lord Wenlock, who had loyally supported them. In the upper parts of Bengal the danger of famine was not yet altogether averted; in Behar the rains had not set in, and he thought that there the action of the Government was not altogether to be applauded. Actuated no doubt by the best possible motive, that of increasing the revenue from the taxation of land, the Government of Bengal had determined, notwithstanding the danger which still existed of famine, to press on that cadastral survey by which they had hoped to obtain an increased revenue from the land. There was no doubt that this measure would produce in its execution great extortion and oppression, because it must be carried out largely by men who were more foreign to the country than even ourselves, and it would cause endless litigation and trouble. He hoped, therefore, that her Majesty's Government would suggest to the Government of Bengal to postpone, at all events for the present season, the carrying out of this operation. It was opposed not only by the zemindars and the bankers and merchants of Calcutta, but also by the ryots, who formed the occupying tenants throughout the province. In connection with the feudatory States of India, he wished to bear testimony to the state of things which existed in Mysore, whereas in Hyderabad the administration of affairs was most satisfactory, especially in the famine districts. He hoped the remarks he had made might have the effect of eliciting from his hon. friend the Under-Secretary for India some favourable statement with regard to the intentions of the Government.

Mr. Curzon considered the speech of the hon. member should not have been made before the Indian Budget was introduced. As to the case of the uncovenanted servants, he was indebted to the hon. member for the tabulated statement of the grievances of those officers which he had placed before him. If in some particulars he was compelled to take up a hostile attitude to the claims of those officers, it was not from any want of sympathy either on the part of himself or the Secretary of State with a very distinguished body of public servants. It seemed to him that the strongest point brought forward by the hon. member was based on a misapprehension. The hon. member had found fault with the Secretary of State and the Government of India for having failed, as he allegd, to carry out the instructions of the Select Committee of two years ago. It was not necessary to discuss the report of that Committee: he was chiefly concerned to defend the action of the Government since the Committee reported, and to show how far it was reasonable to suppose that those grievances should have continued to exist, or that new grievances should be described as arising out of the action of the Committee. The first point of the hon. member, then, was as to the fixing of the minimum rate of exchange upon the payment of pensions in the United Kingdom. The Committee opened their report with an expression of opinion to the effect that the unforeseen change in regard to gold and silver afforded equitable grounds for the readjustment of the pensions of the civil servants in India, and they made that expression of opinion a justification for their first two resolutions—that a minimum rate of exchange in the payment of pensions should be fixed by the Government, and that that rate should be 1s. 9d. per rupee. This definite recommendation by the Committee was accepted by the Secretary of State, although the minimum of 1s. 8d. had been previously suggested by him, and with that acceptance his contention was that the matter ought to have ended. But apparently there were still a number of uncovenanted officers who were disappointed in not getting the full 2s., and the hon. member seemed to think that there were some cases in which the Government ought to have given it. But the matter was fully discussed, and the Committee decided deliberately against the 2s.

Sir R. Lethbridge said he believed the compromise of the 1s. 9d. per rupee in payment of the pensions in England was accepted loyally by nearly every member of the service. He intended simply to point out what had been the claims of the uncovenanted servants before that compromise was arrived at.

Mr. Curzon said at the date of the report of the Select Committee the rate was 1s. 7¼d., and at the present time it was 1s. 3¾., and this would give some indication of the extent to which the uncovenanted servants profited by

to alter them to the detriment of any officer serving under them, and they had already signified their willingness to consider the question of compensation in any case where these rules may have operated to the detriment of any officer. He had shown the House how the resolutions of the Committee had been carried out. He had next dealt with the recommendations, and had shown that the Secretary of State had acted upon these recommendations, using the discretion which was designedly left to him by the Select Committee, and if the exercise of that discretion had been inadequate then blame was due, not to him, but to the Committee for not giving him more distinct guidance. He had also shown that the sum total of the concessions made by him was by no means slender or illiberal, and that in some, and that in several particulars the uncovenanted officers in resuming the agitation were adopting arguments which would not stand examination, and were reading into the report what was not placed there. His hon. friend said to-night that the proceedings of the Committee were in the nature of an arbitration and that both parties are pledged to accept and carry out the suggestions. He earnestly hoped that those officers for whom he spoke so sympathetically would be satisfied. It would be a most unfortunate thing if this agitation were to be resumed either in England or in India. The Secretary of State would be most reluctant to see a resurrection of any discontent among so important and distinguished a body of public servants. On the report of the Select Committee his conscience was perfectly clear, and he might add that his responsibility for the welfare of these uncovenanted officers was by no means ended, but on the contiary, in consequence of the report of the Public Service Commission as to the organisation of special departments, he had asked the Government of India to consider the conditions which had been applied to officers of the higher grades and how far they were applicable to these uncovenanted civil servants. He could say no more on the subject. He regretted if the action of the Secretary of State had not in any respect so far earned the complete satisfaction of the uncovenanted officers of all grades, but he hoped he had shown the House that there was good reason for believing the action of the Secretary of State had been neither inconsistent, illogical, nor ungenerous.

Sir W. Plowden urged that the natives of India were entitled to a larger share in the administration of the country than they at present possessed. The Government of India deserved credit for the advances they had already made in this direction: but those advances might, in his view, be advantageously continued very much further.

Mr. S. Smith drew attention to the enormous loss caused to the revenues of India by the depreciation of silver, and to the general condition of Indian finance. The opium revenue was declining, and in the present state of feeling in this country was likely to decline; while the revenue derived from the salt tax must be regarded as of a very precarious character. On the other hand, important items of expenditure, especially the military expenditure, showed a tendency to increase, and he warned the Government that if they wished to avoid the contingency of national bankruptcy in India they must take means to curtail the present gigantic cost of the army. No one could doubt that we were drifting into a position of grave financial embarrassment in India, and looking at the extreme poverty of the country, and at the discontent that prevailed there with regard to the expensiveness of the system of government, he would press upon the Government the necessity of retrenchment and economy.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

The Gaekwar of Baroda, attended by Sir G. D. Fitzgerald and suite, visited the House of Commons on Friday (17th ult.), being escorted by Sir G. Baden Powell. His Highness also visited the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House. On the previous Wednesday Viscount Cross, accompanied by his private secretary, returned at the Grosvernor Hotel the visit he had received from the Gaekwar in the course of the same morning at the India Office. The Gaekwar, accompanied by Rajashri V. M. Samarth and Dr. Nevins, visited the Horticultural Exhibition on Saturday (18.) The party were also present at the performance of Buffalo Bill's "Wild West," where they were received by Major Burke. His Highness was greatly pleased with the entertainments, and was afterwards conducted to Colonel Cody's tent, where he remained for some time. On Tuesday the Gaekwar with his suite visited Mr. Gladstone. On Thursday (23rd ult.) at Grosvenor Hotel, twelve young Indians, sent to study in this country by the Gaekwar, met his Highness and presented an address of congratulation on the enlightened administration of his kingdom. Babu Bahi, a Jhahangidar of his Highness, and Talookdar Kooba made the presentation. His Highness has two students of European cookery at the National Training School of Cookery in Buckingham Palace-road.

[On June 23rd at the Grosvenor Hotel, the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda was entertained by the native students sent by his Highness to this country to study law, literature, science, &c. The students were introduced, by Y. Jamadar, and an address war read by their President, Bapubhai J. Mizmoondas, Jahgirdar and Talookdar of Kooha.]

Now welcome these from realms afar
Where gleams beneath the morning star
The pinnacled pagoda!
Let students study for the bar,
And learn what law and letters are,
O Gaekwar of Baroda!

Let chemic test and Leyden jar
Determine what the compounds are
Of tungsten, talc, and soda:
Let isotherm and isobar
Be known to those who come from far,
O Gaekwar of Baroda!

Let wise men trace your Avatar
To proteplast in æons far;
And from a rock-bound toad, a
Dead mote or mollusc grained in spar,
Deduce what life's beginnings are,
O Gaekwar of Baroda!

But oh! why bring our peace to mar,
Such names bizarre as these which are
In vogue beneath the morning star
And now compose our *coda*?
Why, Zemindar Y. Jamadar?
Why Bapubhai J. Mizmoondar?
Why Jahgirdar and Talookdar?—
Too much for us these titles are,
O Gaekwar of Baroda!—(*Globe*).

PAN-ANGLICAN MONEY.

Mr. H. B. T. Strangways, ex-Premier of South Australia, writes to "Greater Britain":—"The "Times" of June 2 contains a long article from India on the depreciation of the rupee. We have long had Pan-Anglican Synods; Pan-Anglican commercial union has been proposed, as have also Pan-Anglican games; I wish to add to the Pan-Anglican proposals, Pan-Anglican money. British money is the current money in the greater part of the empire; but India has its own currency, with the present result that when the British Government undertake to pay 2s. in India, they are able to discharge their undertaking with 1s. 4d. Let the British sovereign be the standard of value in India, the florin or rupee one-tenth of the sovereign, the anna be increased to one-tenth of the rupee, and the copper or bronze coin be one-tenth of the anna. I am aware of the objections that have been made to the adoption of a gold standard in India, but believe they will all vanish. Silver coins may be made legal tender to the extent of (say) 100 rupees, and the copper coins (say) 10 rupees. A Bank of India, issuing notes, and the buying up of any coinage rights of native princes, would complete the change; and some change must come, and come soon. In my opinion, one uniform currency for Great Britain and all British possessions would be a great aid to commerce, and be the strongest mark that could be given of the might, the majesty, and the power of Imperial England."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, June 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H V Drake Brockman BCS	Maj-Gen Sir W K Elles, KCB
Mr D O Meiklejohn, BCS	Col H E D Bayley, M Inf
Mr W B Grimley, BCS	Col H S Marshall, Bo Inf
Mr W F H Blandford, B	Lt-Col W S Hore, Bo Inf
Mr H F Chappel, B	Lt-Col F W V Leckie, ISC
Mr L F MacLean, B	Maj W H Lyster, ISC
Mr C Hill, B	Capt G W F Bruce, ISC
Mr J J S Driberg, B	Capt W E Phillips, ISC
Mr H F Smallman, B	Lt H F Walters, ISC
Mr W H Thornhill, M	Lt W H Fasken, ISC
Mr E R R Mainwaring, M	Lt E C Townsend, ISC
Mr T W Grant, M	Surg-Maj R M Dowie, MD
Mr H Woodward, Bo CS	Surg-Capt G Duncan
Mr H N Alexander, Bo	Surg-Capt G C Hall, M

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J Delaney, B, 6 weeks	Capt C S de B Martindale, ISC, 1 mo
Mr C T Hall, B, 6 mos	Lt W N M Cook, ISC, 4 mos
Col J A Temple, ISC, 4 mos	Lt H C Edwards, ISC, 4 mos
Lt C T A Searle, ISC, 4 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr G W Shaw, BCS	Mr J P Fiddian, MCS
Mr A L Home, B	Mr T H Baker, M

The grant sanctioned for the completion of the Michni-Nowshera Canal, *viz.*, Rs. 1,50,000, has been increased to Rs. 2,10,000. It is expected that the work will be finished by the end of the year.

THE INDIAN BUDGET STATEMENT.

On the House of Commons going into Committee on June 20th, Mr. Curzon made a lengthy statement in introducing the budget. He said the tale he had to tell was less satisfactory than the statements of previous years. After having had a surplus of Rx. 3,661,000 in the year 1890-91, they had now left the fat years, and entered upon years of more contracted surpluses. Comming to the revised estimate of 1891-92, Sir John Barber's original estimate was a net revenue of Rx. 49,726,900 and a net expenditure of Rx. 49,806,900, showing a deficit of Rx. 80,000. The net revenue, however, had proved to be Rx. 49,927,900, and the net expenditure Rx. 49,573,900, showing, instead of a deficit, a surplus of Rx. 354,000 in spite of the value of the rupee having fallen from 1s. 5¼d. to 1s. 4d., and thereby involved an additional charge of Rx. 659,000. An improvement over the original estimate had taken place in the matter of railways, owing to an increased amount of traffic. Agricultural produce had also improved, while the result had been better than anticipated in opium owing to increased exports, and in salt owing to a steady increase in consumption, notwithstanding an increase in taxation. Excise had been better by Rx. 1,581,000, and stamps by Rx. 118,600. The Army Estimate, however, was worse by Rx. 1,329,000, the bulk of which additional charge had been incurred by the expenses of certain border warfare and military operations that had taken place during the year. The Manipur operations and the various operations on the North-West Frontier and in Burmah amounted to a total charge of Rx. 875,000. These operations had been rendered necessary for the protection of the existing frontier from the raids of predatory hill tribes in the border regions, while in addition to the sudden and isolated outbreak in Manipur, there had been instances of border warfare resulting from new responsibilities we had incurred in the North and North-East of Burmah. These small wars were capricious in their occurrence, and were all wars of absolute necessity; in fact, they might be described as the premiums this country was called on to pay in India for the insurance of the Empire. Land revenue had caused a loss of Rx. 483,800, owing to postponement of remissions of revenue. It must be obvious, with so small a surplus as Rx. 354,000, no reduction in taxation was possible. Turning to the Budget Estimate for the current year —namely, from March 31, 1892, to the same date in 1893—the estimated net revenue was Rx. 49,583 000, and the estimated net expenditure Rx. 49,436,000, showing an estimated surplus of Rx. 147,000. They would be worse off under this estimate as compared with the current year in the matter of railways, and also with regard to opium, while they would be better off in land revenue and provincial rates, in interest, in buildings and roads, and in Army expenditure. Although these figures did not justify the sinister anticipations that had been placed upon them, he did not intend to say that the statement he was making was very gratifying, but it did contain features that would be considered satisfactory. In the first place, there was an anticipated rise in the land revenue, showing an expansion of cultivation, and another satisfactory sign was the absence of provision for special frontier expeditions. He earnestly hoped, and he was sure the Committee would echo the hope, that in the future the necessity for these punitive expeditions would steadily diminish. It was gratifying, too, to know that the main heads of revenue showed a steady improvement, as that enabled them to cope with the fall in the value of the rupee. Undoubtedly the fluctuation in the value of the rupee was the main element of disturbance in the finance of India, and was a cause of inconvenience to many classes and persons. Several remedies for this had been suggested; some advocating bi-metallism, others a gold standard; but all agreed that some action ought to be taken by the Government to deal with the matter. Ha dly any two persons, however, agreed as to the particular remedy to be applied, and he thought himself that the problem was so complicated and difficult that it would not be wise to hasten its solution. The extreme uncertainty of the factor of exchange, the fluctuations of the opium market, and the doubt as to the demands that might be made upon the revenue by the scarcity—which, it was hoped, was now drawing to an end—united in making predictions as to the future very unsafe. Though he had practically no surplus to dispose of, he might refer to the surplus revenue of past years. In 1889-90 there was a surplus of Rx. 2,610,000, and in 1890-91 a surplus of Rx. 3,688,000. These two surpluses had been practically devoted to the construction of railways and other productive works, and had enabled the Government of India to reduce the amount which it would otherwise have had to borrow for capital expenditure, and dispense with the necessity of having to raise a loan in India itself. Great attention had been devoted in this country to the scarcity and distress which had recently existed in various parts of India. When a debate took place upon the subject some time ago he pointed out that the prospects were not so serious as were in some quarters supposed. The predictions in which he then indulged had been rapidly verified by results. The monsoon had set in earlier than usual on on both coasts. There had been sufficient rain in Bengal to remove all anxiety—the number of relief works in Bengal had already fallen by 10,000—while in Madras the monsoon had favourably affected considerable districts, and was expected later on to do the same in others. To show what was being done by the Government to grapple with the distress he might say that the last statement received was to the effect that there were 248,000 relief works in progress and that 16,000 persons were in receipt of gratuitous relief. Large sums had also been advanced to the landowners to provide employment for the poor on their estates, and there had also been a large suspension of revenue. The financial loss entailed upon the Indian Treasury by the scarcity up to March 31 last had been Rx. 800,000. The last telegram received showed that there had been no cases of starvation, or even of serious emaciation, and although the death-rate had risen above its usual level in consequence, in many cases of cholera and other concomitants of the prevailing distress, he was glad to say that in the great bulk of the affected districts it had once more become normal. He concluded by moving the usual Budget resolution.

Sir R. Temple congratulated the Under-Secretary for India on the excellent manner in which he had prepared his case. In all respects it was a most gratifying statement. He had heard many such statements delivered in that House, but he had never heard one which had given him greater confidence in the future of Indian finance, despite all sinister anticipations. Nothing could tend more to inspire confidence in the stability of Indian finance than the fact that, despite the enormous disadvantages which had to be contended with, there was still a surplus. The revenue had not only been maintained, but it had gone on increasing. There was ample evidence of the good financial management of the country, and one of the most satisfactory features of that management was that great progress had been made in works of public improvement with very little addition to the public debt. The general prosperity of the country was shown in the extension of trade, agriculture, and other industries. There had been a marked increase in the population, every year adding two or three millions to the taxpayers of British India. There was a gradual reduction of the National Debt and of the interest upon it. Many had suffered from the fall in the rate of exchange; but the cheapness of silver had something to do with the prosperity that was shown by the Budget statement, and had helped the people of India to bear up against their misfortunes. So that if they lost in one way they gained in another. The loss by exchange was recouped by the general prosperity of the people, to which the cheapness of silver conduced. These facts spoke volumes for the improvement of the country within this generation, and especially within the last fifteen years, and he thought the House was thoroughly to be congratulated on the existing state of things as shown by the present Budget. It was quite clear that those who were best able to judge had come to the conclusion that the credit of India was good, and that the Government of the country was thoroughly to be relied upon. With regard to military expenditure, he did not think anyone could say that our Indian Army was at all stronger than was necessary for the defence of the country, apart altogether from aggression. There was no real hope of a large decrease either in military or in civil expenditure. The real hope was in the constant growth of the prosperity of the people, and there was no grander instance of a nation of Asiatics successfully struggling against misfortune than was afforded by the Budget statement of that evening.

Mr. Morton was of opinion that the safety of India would be more assured if less money were spent on military affairs and more on improving the condition of the people. Sir W. Plowden could not agree that it was impossible to reduce the military expenditure of India, and saw no reason why an attempt should not be made in that direction in accordance with the recommendations of a Commission which sat some time ago. He asked for information as to the extraordinary increase in the military non-effective charges, and also as to the reasons why the batteries of artillery in India were not armed with the new guns, as had been decided on a considerable time since. Mr. Curzon said the increase in the non-effective charges was mainly due to loss on exchange. He was unable now to answer the question as to arming the artillery, but he would give the hon. member the information he sought on another occasion. Mr. Morton asked if there was any intention to reduce the salt tax. Mr. Curzon said the addition of half a rupee to the salt tax was only put on two years ago owing to stress of exceptional circumstances. The Government had pledged themselves, as soon as they could, to remove that extra half rupee, and that pledge they had no intention of departing from.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders in the New Oriental Bank Corporation was held on the 23rd ult. to consider a resolution for a voluntary winding-up. Mr. J. C. Shaw, chairman again stated that the main cause of the stoppage was the dispersion of the Corporation's money over so large an area of the world's surface. A further criticism had been made that they ought to have contracted their agencies at an earlier date. As a matter of fact, they had been contracting their business at several points, but they had to refrain from giving publicity to such a policy, as their outstandings required to be brought in; and once it was known that they were "going" and would not give further facilities numbers of their obligants would have done all they could to stave off repayment. A meeting of over 1,000 depositors unanimously voted for a voluntary liquidaton, with Mr. T. A. Welton as liquidator and the directors quite agreed with the creditors who wished to associate some of their number as an advising committee with Mr. Welton. All were of opinion that the shareholders would have a better chance if payments could be resumed, and the outline of a proposed scheme was that the creditors should accept a portion of their claim in preference shares with the remainder in fixed deposit receipts redeemable over a considerable period. The directors had to thank both shareholders and creditors for the generous sympathy extended to them. He concluded by moving:—"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilites, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily."

Mr. Tod Heatly seconded the motion.

Mr. Branson reminded the shareholders of the chairman's statement that something might yet be done to save, at all events, some portion of what had been put into the bank. With that statement before them was it not most advisable to say nothing that could in any way prejudice such an endeavour for the resumption of payments, or the resuscitation of the bank? As had been said by one of the speakers, it was of no use crying over spilt milk. Many were wise after the event, but they must remember that if disaster had overtaken the bank it was hardly the present board of directors or the present chairman who were responsible.

Mr. Pope said he thought that, in view of the failures that were taking place, the financiers and bankers of the City of London were in danger of losing their reputation for sound judgment, prudent management, and business capacity which characterised their predecessors, and which caused the latter to be so much honoured and trusted. He thought that no one would have imagined it possible or, at all events, probable that the directors of the New Oriental Bank, with the example of the old bank before them, would have fallen into the same errors and made the same mistakes which brought disaster to the old bank. The creditors had passed a resolution consenting to a voluntary liquidation, and there was no doubt that in some respects a voluntary liquidation had advantages over a compulsory liquidation. It would, for instance, be likely to be nearly and perhaps more expeditious, but they must not forget one great advantage in connection with a compulsory liquidation, namely, that the official liquidator, by the recent Act, had power to summon before him and subject to an examination on oath any person who had been connected with the promotion and management of an insolvent concern. Before the resolution was put they ought to have some information regarding the advance of £17,000 to the Gatling Gun Company just before the latter went into liquidation. He would rather like to see the gentleman who was responsible for that advance under compulsory examination. They ought also to know something about the advance of £30,000 by their manager at Melbourne (while insane, of course) without security. They would further like to hear something about the advance of £30,000 to the cheties at Singapore. He was glad to hear that it was proposed that one of the largest depositors or shareholders should act with Mr. Welton. If that were done, and the bank were resuscitated on a sounder basis and under wiser management, they would all be ready to vote for what was now proposed.

The Solicitor (Mr. Hawksley) pointed out that whether the bank went into voluntary or compulsory liquidation there was equal power for the liquidator to examine any person who, in his opinion, could give any information or assistance in connection with the affairs of the bank.

Mr. R. S. Smith said that the shareholders wanted information as to the losses which had been sustained. In addition to the items which had been already mentioned, he thought they ought to know something about the participation of the bank in the Persian lottery scheme to the extent of £20,000. He thought that it was only by compulsory liquidation that they would be able to obtain the information they desired on these points.

Mr. Law desired to know who was responsible to the directors for the building of the Seychelles branch —a structure nearly the size of the Cannon-street Hotel. He was in Madagascar—at Tamatave—two years ago, and he found that a palace had also been erected there for the bank's business. He desired to know whether the expenditure there on these buildings had ever been justified by the profits made.

The chairman, in reply, said that he had gathered from the way in which Mr. Branson's remarks were received by the meeting that the general feeling was a desire on the part of the shareholders to save their money and their property, and not to depreciate it unnecessarily. He had been very glad to hear from their solicitor, Mr. Hawksley, that a voluntary liquidation in no way affected the right to investigate the bank's affairs. Compulsory liquidation meant that they could never resume payment, and that not one penny could be saved for them.

He felt that the sense of meeting was that they should not enter into a discussion of their affairs. He then put the resolution, which he declared carried with five dissentients.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Brnson, Mr. Thomas Abercrombie Welton, of 5, Moorgate-street, chartered accountant, was unanimously appointed liquidator.

The Solicitor, in answer to a question, stated that the liquidation could not be closed or the bank be dissolved without a meeting of the shareholders.

The chairman than proposed a resolution authorising the liquidator to appear, upon the hearing of the bank's petion for the winding up of the company, and to consent to an order continuing the liquidation unde the supervision of the Court. Mr. J. Weir seconded the motion, which was carried.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An inquiry was opened on June 17 at Penge, o the body of Rawson Hart Boddam, forty-four, teaplanter, son of Lieut.-Gen: Hungerford Hart Boddam, of 155, Croxted-road, Dulwich, who was found killed on Wednesday night (15th ult.), in the Penge tunnel of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. The father said he last saw the deceased about seven on Wednesday night, when he left home to go to the Savoy Hotel, Strand, to see a friend who was to start with him for India on Friday. George Soltau said that he came up to London on Wednesday, and stayed at the Savoy Hotel. He sent a telegram to the deceased on Wednesday, and saw him at the hotel between seven and eight o'clock on the same evening. He was with the witness for about a quarter of an hour, and appeared in excellent spirits. The witness was going to accompany him to India. The deceased had no troubles that he knew of. Walter Scott, platelayer, said that on Wednesday night about eleven o'clock, he and two others were in the Penge tunnel, which is about a mile and a quarter long. About 420 yards from the entrance he found the mutilated body of the deceased. Charles Grinsted, a guard, said he closed the door of a first-class compartment on the off side of the train at Dulwich at a quarter to nine. There was no one in the compartment. Lieut. Gen. Boddam, recalled, said he knew the deceased had a watch and chain, and on Wednesday evening should have had £40 or £50 in his possession. Two gold rings the deceased had were also missing. The coroner remarked upon the mystery surrounding the case, and said the deceased had evidently passed the station at which he intended to alight—Herne Hill or Dulwich. He might have been taken on to Penge, and then gone back by the next train. There was a mystery about the missing watch and chain, money, and rings; but with the present evidence it was impossible to say what had occurred. Evidence was given that the deceased was quite sober when he left the Savoy Hotel. He said he was going home to dinner. After a long deliberation by the jury the inquiry was adjourned until June 30.

The following is the result of the Cambridge Indian Languages Tripos.—Class I.: Nicholson, Trinity. Class II.: Mahdi Hasan, Downing; Rippmann, Caius. Class III.: Hussain, non-coll.; Prabh Dial, non-coll. Allowed the ordinary degree: Kennelly, Queens'.

COLONIAL REGIMENTS FOR SERVICE IN INDIA.

"H. P." writes to the "St. James's Gazette" of June 20:—You were good enough to publish letters from me in your issues of April 28 and May 10, suggesting a means of restoring the balance in the number of line battalions at home and abroad, and of assisting in finding the number of recruits required annually by our army. The means suggested was the raising of line battalions in Australia for service in India. A writer in the last issue of the "Broad Arrow," who hails from Madras and signs himself "Ex-Colonial," discourses at some length on my proposal, and with the authority of one who has long considered the desirability of some such plan and who knows both India and Australia, I am glad to find that he highly approves of the idea, and states that there would be no difficulty in obtaining recruits. He suggests one amendment only to my scheme; which is that three battalions only should be raised in Australia and one in New Zealand. This is probably an improvement on the original idea, as it would demand less from Australia and give New Zealand a share of the benefits that would, I hope, follow the adoption of colonial enlistment. To put the matter clearly before your readers, I should like to recapitulate the advantages which would accrue to England, India, and the colonies. First as regards England:—(*a*) By the withdrawal of four battalions from India (replaced by Australian battalions) the working of our line system would be restored, except as affected by the temporary garrisons of Egypt and Cyprus. The great importance of this point will be readily appreciated by those who have studied the evidence given before Lord Wantage's Committee. (*b*) The difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of recruits would be much lessened. Secondly, India would benefit by being supplied with three or four (as the case may be) battalions of young colonials, prepared in a great measure for the climate of India by that of Australia; and also by a closer connection with Australia and New Zealand. Thirdly, Australia and New Zealand would benefit by—(1) employment, education, and discipline being furnished to young unemployed men at a time of life when a military training might have an invaluable effect on them; (2) the formation of a reserve of trained and disciplined soldiers, who would give the much-needed backbone to their local forces; (3) the closer connection with India. Lastly all would gain—mother country, India, and colonies—by the acknowledgment and performance of the duty of mutual aid and support. Australia and New Zealand absolutely require defence forces, not necessarily large, but certainly as efficient as possible; and I believe that there is no surer means of training and forming these forces than that which I have indicated. India as the true school for soldiers; and those who have seen them leaving that country in thousands every year since the era of short service commenced will readily realise what an assistance would be given to the Australasian colonies in their task of forming land defence forces by the adoption of a system which would in time give them a reserve, smaller than that of England, but much more efficient and useful, as it would continue in those colonies to receive a regular training after leaving the colours. I see no reason why this system should not be extended to Canada; and as the Cameron Highlanders, "the missing link" in the line system, cannot be furnished with Highland recruits, I would suggest that it should be recruited in Canada, where Highlanders are plentiful. The national spirit is strong there, and I believe that sufficient men would readily come forward to join that distinguished regiment for the required period of line service, their reserve service being, of course, rendered in Canada. This part of my scheme must be elaborated in another letter, with your permission, as it certainly entails a departure from the territorial system. The Cameron Highlanders, however, form no part of that system now; and, after all, I only propose the reincarnation of one battalion—a mere nothing when compared to the recommendations of Lord Wantage's Committee. Changes must be made, and that soon, and I earnestly hope that among them an attempt will be made to form an imperial and truly territorial army, part of which shall be composed of colonial regiments trained in India and forming defensive reserves for their own colonies.

EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the above Association was held on (June 23), in the Westminster Town Hall. The chair was taken by Sir Roper Lethbridge, K. C. I. E., M. P., who pointed out how impossible it was for the Secretary of State, as the guardian of the Indian tax-payer, to give way to the demands of the Services, unless they were backed by a strong expression of public opinion. Hence the great injury to the cause involved in the impossibility of carrying the case to the arbitrament of a division in the House. Mr Curzon's closing remarks (not fully reported by the Press) were, to the mind of Sir Roper, full of important meaning. "The care of the Secretary of State for the interests of the Uncovenanted Civil Service," he said, "had not ceased, and would not cease, with the present concessions, but negotiations were still going on between the India Office and the Government of India with reference to the report of the Public Service Commission." Sir Roper therefore thought the Service should loyally await the termination of the negotiations and correspondence referred to. They should also keep up to the highest point of perfection the organisation which had obtained for them the concessions already granted.

Mr. Harrison said that the Secretary of State was wrong in supposing that before 1862 no pensions were paid in England—for it was well known that several such pensions were paid here before that date at exchange of 2s. the rupee. He thanked Mr. Curzon for laying stress upon the absurdity of the recommendation of the Select Committee that no distinction should be made between Europeans and natives. The former required a certain amount of furlough in England in order to maintain them in an efficient state of health, whereas natives did not come to Europe to recruit. Even if the same leave rules were granted to them as to Europeans they would rarely come to Europe. But he firmly held that no distinction should be made between Europeans and natives. He moved, "That this meeting regrets that the Indian Government has not yet been able to give an entirely satisfactory response to the prayer of the Association; and while graceful for the concessions given, earnestly hopes that the Government will be able to complete the redress asked for." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Buckley, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Digby proposed, "That this meeting unanimously calls upon the members of the various Services in India and retired members in England to continue their endeavours to obtain that full redress for which they have been so long striving." It was seconded by Mr. Hudson and carried.

A vote of thanks to Sir Roper Lethbridge for his services was carried with acclamation, and the meeting closed.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 17.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The East Yorkshire Regt—Gent Cadet R E A Hales, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec Lieut, in succession to Lieut T G H Smith, promoted.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JUNE 21.

6th Dragoon Guards—Capt C A Osborne resigns his commission.

3rd Hussars—The undermentioned Lieuts resign their commissions:—F J Mitchell and J H M'Mullin.

5th Lancers—Lieut W T F Horwood resigns his commission.

13th Hussars—Lieut G D'E H Fullerton resigns his commission.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut-Col J T Bury, from half-pay to be Lieut-Col, vice G A French, C M G appointed Chief Instructor at the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness.

Lieut-Col N Powlett, from half-pay the Lieut-Col, vice D D T O'Callaghan, appointed a Member of the Ordnance Committee.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Kings Own Scottish Borderers—Sec Lieut T L Ormiston is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Sec Lieut W B Greig is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The following remarks in regard to the election of Mr. Dadabai Nowrojee as a member, made by a Hindu gentleman, says the *Madras Times*, may be taken as representing the opinion of the native community in general:—"England has shown its magnanimity in having elected a native of India as a member of Parliament; and India must rejoice at, and be proud of, the honour conferred on one of her sons. The event is cause for national rejoicing. Even though he, single-handed, cannot do much good, yet India's claims will be fairly and fully pressed upon the attention of the Members of Parliament."

News of the severe reverse to the German arms in the Kilimanjaro district has been telegraphed to Berlin from Dar-es-Salaam. An engagement was fought on June 10 in Moshi, with Meli, in which Baron Bulow, the chief of the station, Lieut. Wolfrum, and twenty Soudanese fell. Non-commissioned officers Wutzer and Wittstock, now hold Kilimanjaro station with sixty-four men. Reinforcements depatched from Dar-es-Salaam have arrived at Tanga, and been sent on into the interior.

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Dr Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder

The only medicine having obtained a reward.

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FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
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Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F. R. S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

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Dear, Sirs,—Th rough the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

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CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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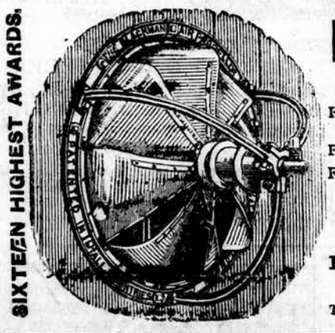

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Cushion Tyres, 1 in. and 1⅛ in., x ½ in. hole, 36½ lbs.

Light Roadsters, Pneumatic Tyres, 41 lbs.

THESE ARE ACTUAL WEIGHTS.

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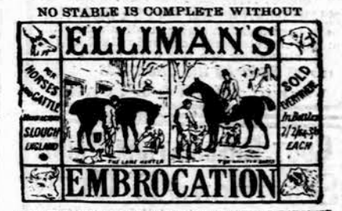

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BRUISES CHEST COLDS SORE THROAT from COLD STIFFNESS
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Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. Slough, Eng.

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Dr VIVIEN PARIS

VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE

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One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil

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Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
Rimmel's Lavender Water,
TREBLED DISTILLED.
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Most Cooling and Reviving.
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Refreshing. Invigorating.

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WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

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Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success byt he leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
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SOLUTION of Dr CLIN
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This Solution is the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.
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CHASSAING'S WINE
Bi-Digestive
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Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anœmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood,* no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
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VERY EFFICACIOUS
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"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER."
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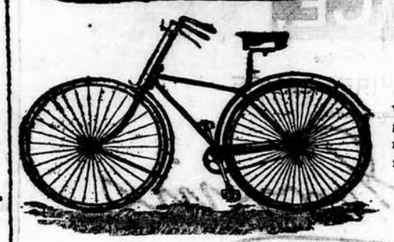

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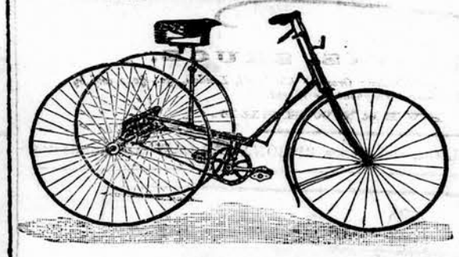

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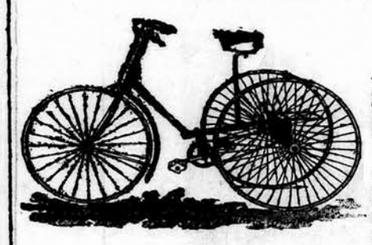

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These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,
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Full directions on each bottle.
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WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.
Opinions of the Medical Press.—"We have prescribed them in cases of *Chronic Constipation*, and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily."—*The Lancet*, Oct. 27th, 1888.
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Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the sluggish cells of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, &c.
Such diseases as Biliousness, Bad Breath, Congested Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from constipation.
Sandell's Antiseptic Sublimate
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The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tubes can be carried in the pocket, and one Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant, free from any smell.

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T. C. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from sediment, and quite harmless, which will Restore Grey Hair to its original colour, and cause New Hair to grow on bald spots, if the hair glands are not decayed and gone.
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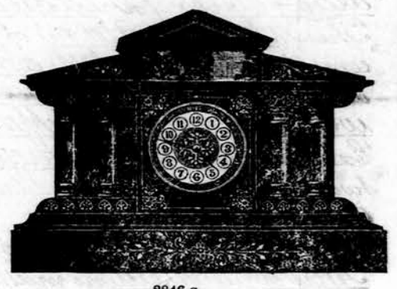
Height 13½ inches, width 10 inches.
Rs. 180, Cash.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Height 13½ inches, width 17 inches.
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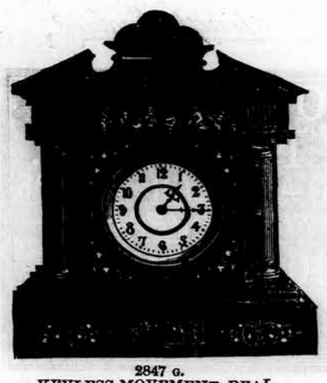
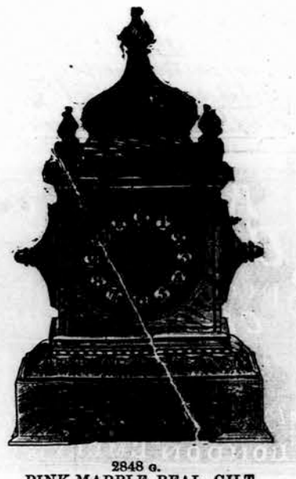

2847 G.
KEYLESS MOVEMENT, REAL BRONZE AND MARBLE STRIKING CLOCK.
Height 17 inches, width 14 inches.
Rs. 130, Cash.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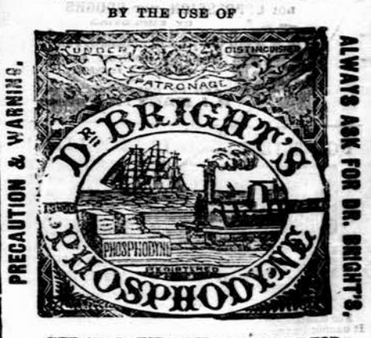

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